

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4352.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.  
LECTURES AFTER EASTER, 1911.

### TUESDAYS.

J. E. C. BODLEY, Esq., THREE LECTURES on 1. 'Cardinal Manning.' 2. 'The Decay of Ideals in France and of Tradition in England.' 3. 'The Institute of France.' On TUESDAYS, April 25, May 2, 9, at 3 o'clock.  
Prof. W. MOTT, M.D. F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R. & F. TWO LECTURES on 'The Brain and the Hand.' On TUESDAYS, May 16, 23, at 3 o'clock.  
W. W. WATTS, Esq., Sc.D. F.R.S. Pres. G.S. TWO LECTURES on 1. 'The Ancient Volcano of Charnwood Forest (Leicestershire).' 2. 'Charnwood Forest and its Fossil Landscape.' On TUESDAYS, May 30, June 6, at 3 o'clock.

### THURSDAYS.

Prof. R. W. WOOD, LL.D., Johns Hopkins University, THREE LECTURES on 'The Optical Properties of Metallic Vapours' (illustrated). (The Tyndall Lectures.) On THURSDAYS, April 27, May 4, 11, at 3 o'clock.  
WILLIAM NAPIER SHAW, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S. TWO LECTURES on 'Air and the Flying Machine: 1. The Structure of the Atmosphere and the Texture of Air-Currents. 2. Conditions of Safety for Flyers and Flights.' On THURSDAYS, May 18, 25, at 3 o'clock.  
T. THORNE BAKER, Esq., F.R.S. TWO LECTURES on 1. 'Changes effected by Light.' 2. 'Practical Progress in Wireless Telegraphy' (illustrated). On THURSDAYS, June 1, 8, at 3 o'clock.

### SATURDAYS.

Prof. SELWYN IMAGE, M.A., THREE LECTURES on 1. 'John Ruskin; or, the Sea and Art.' 2. 'William Morris; or, the Craftsman and Art.' 3. 'Walter Pater; or, the Connoisseur and Art.' On SATURDAYS, April 29, May 6, 13, at 3 o'clock.  
W. P. FICHART, Esq., F.R.S. TWO LECTURES on 'Phases of Bird Life: 1. Flight. 2. Migration.' On SATURDAYS, May 20, 27, at 3 o'clock.  
W. L. COURTNEY, Esq., LL.D.—TWO LECTURES on 'Types of Greek Women': 'Nausicaa and the Homeric Women'; 'Sappho and the Aeolian Poets'; 'Apsaras and Pericles.' On SATURDAYS, June 3, 10, at 3 o'clock.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all Courses of Lectures (extending from Christmas to Midsummer), Two Guineas. Subscription to a single Course of Lectures, One Guinea, or Half-a-Guinea, according to the length of the Course. Tickets issued daily at the Institution, or sent by post on receipt of Cheque or Post Office Order.

Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets, available for any Afternoon Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.  
The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on APRIL 28, at 9 p.m., when Prof. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., will give a Discourse on 'The Revolutions of Civilization.' Succeeding Discourses will probably be given by Prof. M. O. FORSTER, Prof. W. STILLING, Prof. R. W. WOOD (of Johns Hopkins University), Prof. GILBERT MURRAY, Commandatore G. MARCONI, Prof. A. ARRHENIUS, and other gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their friends only are admitted.  
Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to the SECRETARY. When proposed they are immediately admitted to all the Lectures, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading Rooms, and their families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge. Payment: First Year, Ten Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a year; or a composition of Sixty Guineas.

## Societies.

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY,  
22, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.  
MEETING, April 3, at 8 p.m.—Dr. William Brown being unable to read the Paper announced for this Meeting, Mr. H. WILSON CARB will read a Paper on 'The Problem of the Psycho-Physical Parallelism as a Working Hypothesis in Psychology.'

## Exhibitions.

R. GUTENKUNST'S GALLERY.  
Exhibition of Lithographs by PANTIN LATOUR, LEGROS, CHAS. SHANTLIN, and W. T. L. Now open at 10, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W. 10-6 Daily, Saturdays 10-4.

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D. Y. CAMERON'S ETCHINGS.

A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF THE ETCHED WORK OF MR. D. Y. CAMERON is in preparation, with Introductory Essay and Detailed Description of each Plate by Mr. FRANK RINDER. Several Etchings which are known to exist have not been traced. Mr. Rinder, 21, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., would be much obliged if information as to where an impression of any of the following Etchings might be seen were sent to himself, or to Messrs. James MacLehose & Sons, Publishers to the University Glasgow.—JEAN. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1891. No. 24 in Catalogue. BERWICK. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1891. No. 131 in Catalogue. This Berwick of 1891 is similar to, but not identical with, the Berwick of 1890.

ANNIESLAND PITS. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1892. No. 120 in Catalogue. At least two states of this plate are known to have existed.

DEAR AUNT DOROTHY. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1892. No. 123 in Catalogue.

MORNING. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1893. No. 221 in Catalogue.

DAMRAK. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1893. No. 221 in Catalogue.

WOMAN'S HEAD. Exhibited, Painter-Etchers, 1893. No. 221 in Catalogue.

SKETCH-MILL. These three Etchings were all exhibited at Messrs. T. & R. Agnew & Sons' Gallery, Glasgow, in 1892, at the same time as the North Holland set was on exhibition.

VIA AL PRATI. This is another version of the Etching Via al Prati, No. 92 in Wedmore's Catalogue.

FARM GATEWAY, CAMPAGNETTA. No. 97 in Wedmore's Catalogue. State I, before reduction of plate, has not been traced.

## Provident Institutions.

### NOTICE.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

On and after MARCH 25 the Office of the Booksellers' Provident Institution and the Booksellers' Provident Retreat will be REMOVED to ROOM 28, 2, TERMINUS CHAMBERS, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. PHILIP BURKOWSKI, Secretary.

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## Educational.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The NEXT PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION will be held on MAY 15-20, 1911, at the ASSOCIATION'S ROOMS, 24, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C., and at other Centres in the Provinces and Abroad. May 15th, CLASSIFICATION; 16th, CATALOGUING; 17th, LIBRARY ORGANIZATION; 18th, LIBRARY ROUTINE; 19th, LITERARY HISTORY; 20th, BIBLIOGRAPHY. Last day of entry, April 30. Copies of the Syllabus, together with all particulars, can be obtained on application to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., D.Lit., Hon. Secretary, Education Committee, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

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An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 15 on August 1, will be held on JULY 18 and Following Days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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Candidates who made application for this position in response to a recent advertisement need not make a further application. G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. March 25, 1911.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911.

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## LITERATURE

## A PASHA ON THE SOUDAN.

FEW men so well qualified as Artin Pasha to appreciate and criticize the position of affairs have visited the scene of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium. As Minister of Education in Egypt for a quarter of a century he has been in close touch with native thought and opinion, whilst as one of the Armenian race, which has played so important a part in Egyptian administration since the days when Bedr el-Gemali founded the great gates of Cairo in the eleventh century, he has never lost sight of the interests of the Christian minority. Trusted and esteemed by Lord Cromer, Artin Pasha has long been one of the most popular figures in the European society of the capital, and his numerous friends have delighted to welcome him on his frequent visits to England. That he should be predisposed to view with favour the work of Sir Reginald Wingate and his administrative staff in the Sudan may easily be surmised, but if any reader imagines that the Pasha is one to subordinate his judgment to official flattery, he is entirely mistaken. Artin Pasha is too honest and too frank to play the sycophant. He is also too clear-sighted to be imposed upon, and his facile power of cross-examining witnesses in their own

*England in the Sudan.* By Yacoub Pasha Artin. Translated from the French by George Robb. (Macmillan & Co.)

language gives him exceptional means of arriving at something near the truth. His unpretentious account of what he noticed in his journey, accompanied by Prof. Sayce, up the Blue and the White Nile, written in simple, unaffected letters to his wife, may therefore be taken as testimony of unusual significance.

Naturally the Pasha took particular notice of the machinery now being set up for the education of the Sudanis, and it was no small pleasure to him to be recognized and thanked by many an official who had studied under his Department at Cairo. But education is in its infancy in the Sudan, and, though he inspected many schools, including some for girls, well founded and even prospering, he observes that the teaching staff is a difficulty, "inasmuch as teachers must, for a long time to come, be drawn from Egypt, and the abhorrence felt by Egyptians for the Sudan is only equalled by their love of money." Egypt cannot as it is provide enough teachers for her own schools; and, if teachers are induced to go to the Sudan, their salaries are not large enough to prevent their trying to get into more lucrative branches of the public service. The results are a too frequent change in the teaching staff and a consequent lack of continuity in the work; but in spite of this, we are glad to hear, "the progress already achieved is most encouraging."

As to the general administration, the Pasha, writing from Khartum, says, "the people here detest the Turks and, above all, the Egyptians... Towards the English there is a feeling of reserve." They still reverence, and well-nigh adore, the memory of the Mahdi and the Khalifa; and the murderer of Mr. Scott Moncrieff, who was executed for his crime, is held to be a martyr. As others have previously reported: "the English inspectors complain that the respect of the Arabs for Government officials is disappearing." This is, no doubt, partly owing to the carelessness of English officials in exacting marks of respect, which merely bore them. Artin Pasha offers no explanation of the change, but adds the comment: "My own personal opinion has always been that East and West will never understand each other; Oriental democracy is uncompromising; that of the Occident is compliant"—which is, perhaps, a matter of opinion.

How far English officials may be prejudiced by the co-operation of Egyptians is another question. The Pasha remarks that "the Egyptians are of great service to the English in the administration of the country, but the Egyptian never loses an opportunity of getting the better of the Sudanese, by reason of his superior education, and the Sudanese, fearing reprisals, seldom takes action against him." When the Arabs and negroes learn to go behind the Egyptian official and appeal direct to the Englishman, then "I venture to say that the Egyptians must either mend their ways or leave the country."

Artin Pasha has seen too much of Egyptian officials to be under any illusions. Except under strict English control, they are not, in the opinion of good judges, to be trusted with power over natives. The peasant, according to the sheikh of Al-Tayyiba, "prefers the English official," and Artin Pasha himself pays many warm tributes to the wise and humane government of the Sirdar and the district administrators, whose characteristics he depicts in a frank and humorous way which might be disagreeable to the subjects if it were not so obviously appreciative and good-natured. The curt, silent, decisive promptness of one English official was softened by his consideration in lunching in his shirt sleeves in the midst of his properly coated staff, in order to set his travel-stained guests at their ease; and another "amiable, thoughtful and calm young man" displayed all those qualities of decision and self-reliance which excited the Pasha's unbounded admiration whenever he came across English officials working in their solitary posts in the Sudan.

The Pasha was captivated by the simple life as practised by the artless Sudanis. "They go about stark-naked, full of the joy of life," he exclaims in rapture.

"At night I found myself wondering whether, the day they become more civilised, their gaiety and contempt for the comforts of life will not vanish. They will not laugh then as now, nor will they prove so attractive to strangers, so amiable and confiding as they are at present... Matthews Bey said that the code of morals of these tribes is such as ought by contrast to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of people both in the Christian West and in civilised Moslem lands. Liars, thieves, and murderers are unknown."

As Prof. Sayce remarks, with fine irony, "from the days of Homer downwards, the 'blameless Ethiopians' were to the Greeks a symbol of a people that could be civilised and nevertheless virtuous." The civilization is not exactly conspicuous at present, but the virtue is undeniable. It is, of course, absurd to generalize, nor does the Pasha attempt it, about a vast number of different tribes, whose customs and morals vary, but let us quote some idyllic customs of a people of the southern part of Kordofan, as described by an official who had long lived among them:

"One girl may have as many as from seven to fifteen wooers, who court and flirt with her for a whole year, in the sight of... her parents. They not only visit her in the daytime, but remain at night near her dwelling to mount guard outside her room, going so far even as to keep watch within her room in order to be at her service in case she should awake. If she asks for water, as many calabashes of water are offered to her as there are lovers in attendance. Should she desire to pay calls on her friends, the whole of her lovers offer to carry her palanquin, and again it is the aspirants to her hand who undertake to anoint her with butter every morning. The period of courtship lasts for a year, at the end of which period the beauty must make her choice. When she does so the unsuccessful wooers go off to repeat their performance with

another girl, but . . . one never hears of a case of immorality.

"The girls are perfectly free before marriage. If a man on horseback passes a group of girls at the entrance to the village, they stop his horse and compel him to choose one of them. Under pain of being discredited in the country, the young man is compelled to do as requested, and the girl he selects takes him completely in hand, guarding her virtue the whole time they remain together . . . during which the young man is obliged to satisfy the thousand and one whims of the mistress he has chosen."

These maidens are black and (nominally at least) Mohammedans, but in the matter of rights and liberties they have little, it is clear, to learn. The Shilluks of the White Nile, on the other hand, are as far as possible from being Mohammedans, yet their women have similar privileges:

"With the Shilluks it is the women that rule the household, the young women themselves that choose their husbands and that, once married, assume the post of command. The strongest and most hot-headed man dare not beat his wife, for he would be looked down upon immediately, and would be unable to find a second wife to succeed his first. No missionary effort affects the Shilluk woman: it is practically impossible to convert her either to Christianity or to Islamism, for she is the guardian and depository of the Shilluk traditions, religion, and historical customs."

The Pasha remarks that these dames "seem to have passed the limits of even American women," and naively adds that but for the distance from Cairo and the wildness of the country he "would willingly pass several months in the midst of these good folk in order to learn the meaning of virtue in both the ancient and the modern sense of the word."

The "burning" questions in the Sudan are, as is well known, slavery (*i.e.*, the labour question) and railway communications, to which must be added increased storage of water for irrigation. But railways are of the first consequence to enable the small army to strike efficiently where needed, and bring the products of the Sudan to market. Artin Pasha comments very favourably on the forests and rare and valuable kinds of wood up the Blue Nile, which he says will be "an agreeable surprise" when the transport difficulty is overcome. On slavery and on mission work he writes like the man of sense he is, and the opinions of Monseigneur Geyer, which he cites, are specially noteworthy. We have no space in which to discuss Artin Pasha's ethnological views or the curious historical traditions he mentions. He has long made a study of negro face-marks, and his notes on these may be compared with Dr. Kumm's recent table.

Mr. Robb, of the Khedivial Training College, Cairo, has translated the Pasha's French into fair current English, but he should not have passed the astronomical absurdity "in the zenith shone Mercury" at 4 A.M., or invented the double plural form *zagharites*. "Opt" for choose is

really only "journalese," and we do not like "deviate" as a transitive verb. Ockley is misprinted "Oakley." There is neither an Index, nor a Tableau Raisonné of Contents, a serious omission. The illustrations are numerous, but rather small.

*Annals of a Yorkshire House, from the Papers of a Macaroni and his Kindred.*  
By A. M. W. Stirling. 2 vols. (John Lane.)

MRS. STIRLING is fortunate in her ancestors. And her ancestors, we may add, without undue flattery, are fortunate in Mrs. Stirling. In her biography of Coke of Norfolk she was able to give us a social and historical study of unusual interest. Now, thanks to the praiseworthy habit of the Spencer-Stanhope family, who, so far from following the example of a neighbouring Yorkshire Squire, and employing an attorney to destroy the old family papers at three guineas a day, seem to have made a point of preserving letters and diaries through succeeding generations, she presents us with a voluminous instalment of the annals of that Yorkshire House. This book is not of the same importance as 'Coke of Norfolk,' and it is far too long, but it contains much that is amusing, much of varied interest, and not a little that is important for the student of family histories. It is compiled and edited with the same painstaking attention to detail and lively and skilful use of biographical episodes to point a moral and portray a character which distinguished Mrs. Stirling's previous work. Nothing, for instance, could be better in its way than the narration of that lesson to the superstitious which hangs upon the peg of the discovery of Little John's thigh-bone at Hathersage; of the series of accidents which befell when it was exhumed, and of the cessation of such misfortunes when the dead man's bones were ordered to be restored to the grave, but, as it afterwards proved, were not so restored!

The story of the owners of Cannon Hall is ushered in by a cruel and treacherous feud, which rivals in horror many tales of a Southern Vendetta, and invests the records of the house with something of the remote and tragic dignity of an Æschylean drama. But though Mrs. Stirling delays us over long on the road, the two figures who stand out, amidst a host of minor characters, as the leading actors in this play of eighteenth-century life are John Stanhope of Horsforth, "t' owld Lawyer," as he was affectionately termed in the North, and his nephew, Walter Spencer-Stanhope, the "Macaroni" and politician. The former is by far the more interesting character of the two. Mrs. Stirling describes *con amore* the record of the vigorous and successful lawyer who sacrificed a great career at the Bar for the sake of his wife's love of the country, and contrived to combine frequent triumphs at the local

assizes with a leading position as a country gentleman, famous alike for his setters, his hounds, his fighting-cocks, and his race-horses. It is curious and instructive to see this shrewd and vigorous Yorkshire Squire of the olden days leading the Northern Circuit and at the same time ruling the primitive community of weavers at Horsforth with a sway as primitive as the rough folk he dominated.

His power was arbitrary and undisputed; it awoke an answering chord in the rough natures with which he had to deal, and bred a fealty which never faltered. Through the long street of the little town he strode, when leisure permitted, with a stout hunting-whip, without which he never stirred abroad; and, where he saw an idler, he fell upon the culprit and belaboured him soundly. To evil-doers he was a terror, to the poor and oppressed a helper whose beneficence never failed; in both cases he was backed by the power of the Law, which, it is said, he interpreted, wielded, or distorted in a manner before which England herself bowed.

With the advent of newspapers, railways, and universal education, this type of beneficent tyrant has almost disappeared from the countryside. Sir Roger de Coverley is as extinct as the arbitrary and eccentric figures who used to distinguish and astound the Universities.

Stanhope's nephew and heir, Walter Spencer-Stanhope, whose figure lives in Reynolds's picture of the Dilettanti Club, was a less exciting person; from first to last a shrewd and canny man; an immaculate youth, an ideal pupil at school and college, with a turn for poetry which he soon repressed, without any great loss to the world, we fancy, though Mrs. Stirling thinks otherwise. Nobody ever lived in more difficult and exciting times, and nobody ever kept his head better. One of the first and most accomplished of the Macaronis, and a member of the Society of Dilettanti, he drank and gambled, of course, but with a steady and studied moderation that might have roused the envy of Clive himself, and must have been incomprehensible to Charles James Fox. Nobody, we should imagine, ever better realized the ideal of his kinsman, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, and it may be worth suggesting that the worldly wisdom of that accomplished cynic had much influence in shaping the course of this shrewd Yorkshireman, who, though he gratified scheming mothers by teaching their daughters the minuet which he danced as perfectly as Lord Chesterfield had done, was proof against temptation until he met the greatest heiress of the North.

Introduced to the world of politics by that amazing "tyrant of the North" Sir James Lowther, he bore with his relative's teasing humours until even he must have been satisfied that this was indeed a man qualified by his servility for a seat in Parliament as one of his "Ninepins." Yet, though cautious always, Spencer-Stanhope showed later that he was capable



not only of independence, but also of enthusiasm and moral courage. His enthusiasm he showed plainly enough in his speeches and his action in the early days of the Volunteer movement, when Napoleon was at our doors and England was studded with Militia camps; his moral courage and good sense alike on the question of the American War and in facing a Yorkshire crowd single-handed and cheating it of its legal right to bull-baiting. He was a poor shot and no great horseman, but that last incident gives him better claim to the reputation of a sportsman than the fact that his gamekeeper has the credit of having introduced grouse-driving into England. Yet the exact and colourless diaries of this intimate friend of Pitt and Burke and Wilberforce leave us cold and unsatisfied, and produce something of the same sense of disappointment as does the whole career of the man who by birth, wealth, ability, and sense seemed marked out for a career of the highest achievement.

"Heard Lord Chatham's speech in the Lords...Dined at Johnstone's with Burke and Fox. Agreeable." Such are the typical, laconic entries which pique us with the thought of lost opportunities, and compel us to wish that the diarist had spared a few hours from the social life he loved so well for the purpose of recording his memories and impressions more fully. Our disappointment is the sharper because Stanhope was both keenly alive to the supreme excellence of the orators to whom he listened, and yet able to keep his head in spite of their rhetoric. This was clearly shown after Sheridan's great speech on introducing his motion respecting the Begums of Oude. Stanhope then and afterwards declared it to be the finest speech he ever heard. So completely absorbed was he during its delivery that he could not even change his position. But at the close his head was clear enough to prompt him to move the adjournment of the House, in order "to calmly consider the truth and justice of what had been stated." Yet Stanhope, who was no mean orator himself, who had the *flair* to make a wager in 1780 that William Pitt would be Prime Minister, and who remained the intimate friend of that statesman, exercised little influence in the political world. Probably the taste that made him a Macaroni and a Dilettante conflicted with the serious business of politics. Nothing perhaps here recorded of him quite comes up to the pleasurable anticipations roused by the delightful miniature of him, done in Paris in 1770, which forms the frontispiece of these volumes. We note that Mrs. Stirling makes a slip in describing the plum-coloured hat which the Macaroni holds in his right hand as black.

There are several points of personal history upon which these volumes throw new light. Mrs. Stirling quotes a direct statement made by Boyd the banker to Stanhope's daughter that the money for which Lord Melville refused to account,

and so brought about his retirement from public life and helped to shatter Pitt, was advanced by him, for political and national reasons, as a loan to save the firm from bankruptcy. Boyd had been a prisoner in France at the time of the catastrophe, and this subsequent statement of his confirms the universal opinion of Lord Melville's contemporaries that he was, as the editor of the Arniston Memoirs has put it, personally innocent of anything in the shape of speculation. A letter from Stanhope after the Carlisle election of 1774 makes it clear that Antony Storer was brought in by the Lowther interest, but as the result of a compromise with Lord Carlisle. This explains Storer's attitude in the ensuing Parliament when he voted regularly against Sir James Lowther's party, siding with Lord North, whom Lord Carlisle favoured. On these grounds historians have been led to think that that leader of fashion could not have received the support of the "tyrant of the North."

Elsewhere Mrs. Stirling refutes Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's denial, lately put forward in his life of the first Earl of Cranbrook, as to the identity of John Hardy, the steward of Cannon Hall, with John Hardy of Bradford. The story of the honourable rise of that family to wealth and importance through the investment of Walter Spencer-Stanhope's honest and sagacious agent in the property of the Low Moor Iron Company, is shown to be correct. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy dismisses Mrs. Pickering's version of the matter as idle gossip which, for some reason, had proved painful to his family.

The work is well seasoned with anecdotes, and such curiosities of literature as a "Jesuitical" Cavalier-Roundhead poem, and a prescription for gout, which, with its foundation of six gallons of French brandy, seems to have forestalled the days of homeopathy.

The printing is good, and there is a serviceable Index. In another edition the author will probably prefer to print Orange for "Grange," where a certain traveller notices "a tolerable triumphal Arch" (p. 126).

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*Across the Roof of the World: a Record of Sport and Travel through Kashmir, Gilgit, Hunza, the Pamirs, Chinese Turkistan, Mongolia, and Siberia.* By Lieut. P. T. Etherton. (Constable & Co.)

LIEUT. ETHERTON in the preface and introductory chapter explains how, when quartered at Chitral in 1906-7, he formed the wish to investigate the lands beyond our boundaries; to perform a journey never previously essayed by penetrating to the heart of Asia; and to combine with travel the interest of sport. Of these objects the most difficult by far is to find a country which has never been visited by travellers or sportsmen. Indeed, to

be able to assert that any locality has never been so visited implies an acquaintance with the records of sport and travel appalling to contemplate. However that may be, preparations for the intended journey were made providing for difficulties so far as the author's experience could forecast them, and the necessary permissions from the Governments concerned (India, China and Russia) were obtained. Stores and outfit, arms and ammunition, were procured, and a man from the 39th Garhwal Rifles, named Giyan Sing, was selected as orderly. The Garhwalis are little sturdy men like Gurkhas, but of a distinct race; and Giyan Sing worthily upheld the good name of his race and regiment. He was the only man of the various attendants who went through the whole expedition:—

"His experiences throughout so extensive a field of travel, and the marvels they brought in their wake, culminating with our arrival in London, the hub of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen, were indeed a revelation to him. Until we reached Flushing, 11½ months after leaving Lansdowne, he had never set eyes upon the sea, whilst the area of vast London, the wonders of tube railways, the ceaseless stream of people encountered in the streets, and numerous other astounding sights left upon him a profound and lasting impression."

The wanderings began on March 15th, 1909, from Lansdowne, a cantonment in the Himalaya 6,000 ft. above sea-level, and ended at a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway on February 17th, 1910. Thence London was reached just within a year. The route followed was by Amballa, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Murree to Srinagar, where the special kit for hill travel was got; thence to Gilgit, before the road was properly open for the season and consequently dangerous on account of avalanches. Here the author was a guest of the Agency and rested comfortably for ten days; on April 20th, 1909, he continued his journey by the Kanjut Valley, emerging thence, by the Mintaka pass, on the roof of the world. The Mintaka, though steeper, has less snow than the Kilik pass, by which travellers usually ascend.

Arrived at the Pamirs, the author sought to shoot *O. poli*, whose head is a coveted trophy. He suffered much tribulation, but did not come empty away, and eventually reached the upper waters of the Yarkand River. So far his route does not seem to have been different from that usually followed, except that from the Mintaka pass he travelled eastward to the river, instead of northward by Tashkurgan to Yarkand. This part of his journey was, as is stated, by an unknown route over a pass he calls Qogoi Qotchkor, a place as forbidding as its name is grotesque. Here there was serious trouble; a Yak, carrying the "most important kit, negatives, uniform, and presents destined for Chinese officials," lost its footing, and gathering impetus as it slid, fell some 2,500 ft., where it was found next day wedged between blocks of ice, and as may be imagined, in a mutilated

condition, with no vestige of its load except the ropes by which it had been bound. The advantage of selecting this route is not evident, for no sport to speak of was got, nor does any addition to geographical information appear in the shape of maps, whilst the risks of the route were entirely disproportionate to any probable gain.

At Yarkand Mr. Etherton was again on the beaten path which he followed to Kashgar, proceeding thence by Maral-bashi, Aksu, and Kuchar (Kuchê of Younghusband, and Kuteha of Church) towards the happy hunting-grounds of the Tian Shan. At the various places of any importance he dressed in full uniform and called on the Chinese authorities, by whom he was well received, occasionally overfed, and materially assisted on his way. There is no question of the wisdom of taking uniform on such journeys; the compliment to foreign officers in wearing it on state occasions and the advantages resulting therefrom more than outweigh the trouble and cost of carriage, though both are considerable.

Some reward for the author's enterprise was reaped in the shape of sport in the Tian Shan; he secured fine trophies of the maral or Asiatic wapiti, roe-deer, and ibex, his best horns of this magnificent goat being 55 in., and he had four heads between that and 47½ in. He left the Agiass Valley on October 25th, as his contemplated journey to the Altai range required time, and winter was approaching, and advanced to Kulja and Chuguchak, a town on the boundary of China with Russia at the foot of the Tarbogatai mountains. Thence he proposed to travel eastwards in Mongolia, and, turning north, to strike the Trans-Siberian Railway and return to India by Peking and Shanghai.

The programme was, however, too extensive, and his final mishap came in an attempt to cross the Altai in midwinter. Trouble followed trouble, culminating in frostbite, from which Giyani, the orderly, and his master suffered severely. Relief was found, after much tribulation, at Zaisan, a small Russian military post with a hospital. Here the camp was virtually broken up, the leader and his orderly making their way by Baraul to the railway, and thence to Moscow and England.

The volume is more agreeable to read than easy to review; it is very heavy to handle, doubtless from the use of glazed paper for the numerous illustrations. It is well printed. At p. 313 Father Schmid is mentioned and the letters suggest Schmidt, but the unpronounceable form is elsewhere repeated and may be correct; and at p. 344 we are told that some Chinese soldiers carried smooth-bore rifles, which is ordinarily a contradiction in terms; small bore is probably intended, for, though a smooth-bore rifle does exist, it is unlikely to be found in the hands of the garrisons of the Russo-Chinese frontier.

*Anglo-American Memories.* By George W. Smalley. (Duckworth & Co.)

THESE reminiscences bear signs of their origin; that of weekly contributions to a well-known American newspaper. That is to say, they are frank journalism, and make no pretensions to be connected autobiography. Still, Mr. Smalley has enjoyed such varied experiences, and has known so many interesting people, that even his unstudied outpourings have a certain value, though that value is slight. He is, perhaps, best worth reading when dwelling on the fast vanishing New England of his youth. Some of his lawyers and professors cannot be said to have attained more than local celebrity, but he gives a capital account of a visit to Emerson—when the sage thundered forth the advice, "Keep your mind open: read Plato"—and tells a good story or two about Richard Henry Dana, the author of 'Two Years Before the Mast.' Mr. Smalley also writes with some authority on the beginnings of the Abolitionist movement, assigning to Wendell Phillips a far greater measure of authority than to Garrison, of whom he says:—

"To look at, he was neither soldier nor saint. He had not, on the one hand, the air of command, nor, on the other, the sweetness or benignity we expect from one of the heavenly host. His face was both angry and weak. His attitude on the platform was half apologetic and half passionate. His speech at times was almost shrewish. It was never authoritative though always self-complacent. So was the expression of his face, with its smile which tried to be amiable and succeeded in being self-conscious. There was no fire in his pale eyes; if there had been his spectacles would have dulled it."

The personal magnetism of Daniel Webster, "an august, a majestic figure from which the blue coat and buff trousers and the glitter of gilt buttons did not detract," is well brought out; and we get a glimpse of Charles Sumner, not long before his death, enjoying himself in France like a boy.

Mr. Smalley conducts his readers into the interiors of newspaper offices, and we cannot honestly state that his English public is likely to be arrested by his revelations. Over here, whether rightly or wrongly, we do not concern ourselves as to how things get into the papers, and, except when a war is in progress, take little stock in the proceedings of our journalists. In the United States, no doubt, a larger amount of curiosity exists about the purveyors of news and comment. To his own country Mr. Smalley makes appeal as his triumphant figure swings to the front on a mission to determine if Hooker or another was good enough to command the Army of the Potomac, or as he imposes with all-embracing foresight on the management of *The Daily News* a joint partnership in correspondence with *The New York Tribune* during the hostilities between France and Germany.

Sir John Robinson seems to have been annoyed when in later years Mr. Smalley stated in print his view of the merits of the case, and we cannot agree that his grumbling was "without reason."

During his residence in this country Mr. Smalley stored his memory with facts and anecdotes, and the highest in the land came under his observant eye. He met King Edward, when Prince of Wales, at Homburg (where we are given to understand that he was always addressed as "Sir" or "Your Royal Highness"), and conveyed a photograph signed by the royal hand to an American girl who was staying in the place. "I was just going to leave it for her at the hotel," were the august words. "But I am afraid to. I don't know what she may not ask me next." The Empress Frederick, on the other hand, disappointed Mr. Smalley; she talked the whole time, and her views on American affairs were erroneous. While travelling by train with Lord Kitchener, Mr. Smalley noted that he did not appear to advantage in his grey clothes, none too well fitting, but when the evening came he was another man. Trivialities of this sort do not, of course, make up the whole of these 'Anglo-American Memories,' but there are too many of them. In the columns of a newspaper they may pass, but they are hardly worthy of book-form.

Mr. Smalley rises too seldom above foibles of manner; he belittles Lowell because he was "donnish" in society, and considers him to have lacked the qualities essential to a Minister. Yet, if Lowell was overbearing in conversation, his literary addresses were of a fine quality, and much appreciated by humble people who never rub shoulders with ambassadors.

Lord Randolph Churchill, we are told, was fascinating as a host; still he could tell Mr. Chamberlain across his own table that the Indian Civil Service was no longer composed of gentlemen, but you got men "from—Birmingham and God knows where." Most of those whose careless table-talk Mr. Smalley committed to memory are dead, no doubt. Still they were alive not so very long ago, and it could be wished that he had made a more serious effort to sum up their characters.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Demeter's Daughter.* By Eden Phillpotts. (Methuen & Co.)

ONE is inclined sometimes to wonder if Mr. Phillpotts's world as depicted in his stories is not a world of his own rich imagination rather than the world of Dartmoor. He has certainly the vernacular of the Forest to a nicety, and he knows every tor, knoll, upland, and valley within the confines of the moor. In this setting the folk are more interesting, we dare contend, than the ordinary denizens of the Forest would be found to be in a psychological census. The fact is that Mr. Phillpotts undoubtedly idealizes some



of the characters in his tragi-comedies, and he has also probably created more *dramatis personæ* than there are people in Dartmoor.

In his latest volume he has expended a great deal of his genius on the elaboration of the character of a weak, vain man. Aaron Cleave is not specially characteristic of the moor; he stands rather for a type of human nature which may be found everywhere. The development of his character under the novelist's hands is masterly. The woman, his wife, is equally well limned; indeed the whole history of the Cleave family is set forth with the inevitableness of Greek tragedy. The humours of the Dartmoor folk are, as always, depicted with a lively appreciation and a familiar knowledge of Devon ways. We have no hesitation in ranking 'Demeter's Daughter' as among the ripest fruit of the author's genius.

*Mothers and Fathers.* By Mrs. Maxwell Armfield. (Chatto & Windus.)

THERE are those who would cry fire in Noah's flood, but we should not have thought that there was pressing need just now to preach the desirability of young people taking their own course in life, irrespective of their parents. Be this as it may, our author, like her heroine, is "a flame-like apostle of progress," whithersoever it may lead. That being so, we may discount her estimate of her political opponents, and set ourselves to enjoy the story. Mr. Maddox is an agnostic house-agent. He has broken with his particular blend of Nonconformity because the minister prayed for the success of the British arms. He could no longer believe in a God who did not strike the minister dead. Thenceforth he concentrated his breadth of view on the education of his children. Both he and their mother are pathetic in their earnestness, but their excessive surveillance drives the family apart, not to be reunited until knowledge of the world corrects youthful intolerance. The book is able and readable.

*Knight Checks Queen.* By Mrs. L. Lockhart Lang. (Alston Rivers.)

MRS. LANG's humour is effervescent in its spontaneity, and her story is of the kind which awakens at the start a piquant sex-interest. Her heroine has scarcely reached the marriageable age when she goes through a form of marriage with a man of science in order to have liberty to train her voice. The passionless character of the marriage is maintained until the wife has nearly blossomed into a prima donna. Then her husband's financial breakdown causes her, without his consent, to earn money by performing as a gymnast in tights. His attitude to this adventure is conventional; and when he has succeeded in obtaining a husband's privileges, he is indifferent to her operatic aspirations and requires to have his duty to her genius

pointed out to him. A feature of the story is the fun which it extracts from hideous discords in family life. The heroine, despite her high temper, is decidedly likeable, and an aunt, profuse in imbecile conversation, is really funny.

*The Leech.* By Mrs. Harold E. Gorst. (Mills & Boon.)

MRS. GORST's work has always shown a strong inclination to the morbid, which in the story before us seems to be indulged without restraint. Her heroine, rather a conventional type of imbecility combined with angelic goodness and beauty, is, by the folly of a mother much resembling herself, thrown as a young girl into the power of a diabolical aunt and cousin. Henceforth her life is a series of tortures, physical and moral, the only mitigation being provided by a singularly futile lover, who arrives too late on the scene to be of any effectual service. A tragic picture is drawn of the hardships and temptations besetting the career of a London shop-girl, but the very luridness of colouring tends to obscure the underlying basis of grim reality.

*A Weak Woman.* By W. H. Davies. (Duckworth & Co.)

IT is not easy to find the *raison d'être* for the title of Mr. Davies's book, as the figure to whom it is applied plays but a subordinate part in the action, and in no way influences the main issues. As a matter of fact, she is an elder sister of the narrator who has abandoned herself to alcoholic and other deplorable excesses. Many of the episodes concerning the underworld of London seem to have been written from personal experience, and, as such, have the qualities of their defects, together with a certain *naïveté* which is not without its pleasing side. But we cannot say that Mr. Davies's fiction is equal to the rest of his work in prose.

*Oil of Spikenard.* By E. M. Smith-Dampier. (Andrew Melrose.)

THIS is a remarkable achievement. Although he deals with Georgian times the author has avoided artificiality: his characters are living persons, each being nicely observed and skilfully delineated. The chief character is a pretty girl, living as a dependent with a vulgar aunt and hoydenish cousins. Corinna is something of a prig (the word "love" upon a woman's lips she regards as an impropriety!), and disapproves of a certain boyish parson who is in love with her but will not flatter her. Another lover comes on the scene who dazzles the young lady with his elegance, and gratifies her with homage to her intellect. Out of this situation the means are provided to discipline Corinna's pride. The narrative

parts are written in an excellent modern style; the dialogue is of the fashion of the age, but natural and lively; and the interest is well sustained.

*A Wilderness of Monkeys.* By Frederick Niven. (Martin Secker.)

IN 'A Wilderness of Monkeys' Mr. Niven again shows himself to be one of the few novelists who can convey a sense of the country in their prose. He tells of an author, Bliss Henry, who goes to a small town on the Border to find peace for his work, and finds no peace, but, what is more important, a woman of like tastes with his own, and professing similarly unconventional views of the relations of the sexes. The increasing antagonism between Bliss Henry and a censorious society is shown in a diverting and skilful manner; the incidents are small, but significant and of much interest; and the portrait of Bliss Henry is masterly. The style of this writer is intimate and remarkably virile. He is naturally frank where most writers are reticent.

*Leila.* By Antonio Fogazzaro. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE gradual yielding of the wayward, impetuous Leila (who was, we believe, dearer to her creator than any of his other heroines) to the love of Massimo Alberti is the occasion for perhaps the most charming of Fogazzaro's love-stories. The fact that she inherits her fortune a few months before coming of age gives him ample opportunity for describing with all his old humour her disreputable, grasping relations and the scheming "archpriest" and his companions. Massimo was a favourite disciple of the Saint, but numerous allusions show that our author valued the unity and authority of the Church above any private opinions, and that he was absolutely sincere in his submission. It is fitting that Fogazzaro's career should close with the description of Benedetto's burial in the little Valsolda churchyard and the death of the brave, large-hearted, humorous Donna Fedele, the good angel of the young couple, who possesses the very qualities that made Fogazzaro himself so dear to his many friends.

Fogazzaro is not an easy author to translate, and the present version, though accurate and conscientious, does not do justice to the original.

#### EGYPT AND THE NEAR EAST.

*The New Spirit in Egypt.* By H. Hamilton Fyfe. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Any one who wishes to get large views in a nutshell about the serious problems now being discussed in Egypt might easily do worse than read Mr. Fyfe's vivacious little book. It is journalism, but a journalist like Mr. Fyfe sometimes sees things accurately, and it is his business

to put them in a clear light. In this case the "things that matter" in Egypt are set forth with unusual clearness and moderation, and without the straining after epigram which is becoming general.

Mr. Fyfe, like better informed authorities, does not believe that the Egyptian has been materially changed by the influences of the last thirty years: "Beneath the surface there has been almost no change at all." That is obvious to any intelligent observer: a uniform and a smattering of Western schooling do not change the Ethiop's skin. Indeed, "we shall never do any good in Egypt or any other country by Western methods." Indian "unrest," it is argued, is largely due to Macaulay's initiation of the educational system which has evolved the Babu; the "National" movement in Egypt was bred by imposing Western education, of a superficial kind, upon Oriental character—putting new wine into old bottles, with the inevitable consequence. It produced the Effendi, who is the Egyptian replica of the Babu, and, like many replicas, a caricature. By the way, Mr. Fyfe seems to consider that "effendi" means "gentleman." Going by etymology, he might be justified, since "effendi" is merely the Greek *αὐθέρης*, modernly pronounced; but in Egypt an effendi is nothing more than a government clerk, and, instead of "gentleman," the description should be translated, after the manner of the British workman, "mister." It is to this "mister," whom Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall described to the life in his novel, that "Nationalism," i.e., the desire for a good post, and, if possible, a sinecure, is due. The syllabus of the Cairo higher schools is an example of attempting the impossible. They do these things better in the Sudan, where the Sirdar has a free hand, and aims at simple teaching and useful technical training, without introducing the methods of the late English Board school.

Mr. Fyfe is very severe on Sir Eldon Gorst, whom he holds responsible for the liberty of the "Nationalist" newspapers and agitators that "egged on poor wretches of the Wardani type to silly, fruitless crimes," like the assassination of Boutros Pasha; no one in Egypt, it appears, has a good word for Sir Eldon, and all attribute to him "the decline of British prestige and influence during the last two years." It is easy to make a scapegoat, and our own impression is that the decline began some time before the resignation of Lord Cromer, though the withdrawal of that tactful master undoubtedly hastened the crisis. At all events, we should prefer to abstain from attacks on a responsible officer who is not allowed publicly to defend himself. On the other hand, Mr. Fyfe has our approval in his demolition of Pierre Loti's sentiment in 'La Mort de Philae,' and in his demonstration of the incalculable benefits conferred on Egypt by the construction of great dams. In saying that "as yet the fellah does not even understand what representative government means," that elections are "a farce," and that the fanaticism of the populace is exploited by "Nationalist" leaders who are themselves without religion, owing to the desiccation of old faiths caused by a varnish of Western education, he is within the truth; and his ridicule of the National Assembly which Lord Dufferin created in a weak moment—whilst holding up the ideal of the "Resident's masterful hand"—is well deserved. It is ill tinkering Eastern pots with Western patches.

There are slips in Mr. Fyfe's clever chapters, venial enough in one who makes no

pretence to special knowledge. The "brass nose-piece to the yashmak" is not of brass, nor is that kind of veil called a yashmak in Egypt. There are not two "Colossi of Memnon." Akhnaton did not reign "nearly fifty centuries ago," but only thirty-two. Mr. Fyfe has a humorous eye for scenery, for on the Sudan *train de luxe* he notes that "the only sights to take our attention away from the mirages are the empty beer-bottles, pathetic emblems of civilisation, which lie on each side of the track almost at regular intervals for hundreds of miles." It is refreshing, by the way, to find a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* deploring the violent exaggeration of the Egyptian newspapers and the fact that the ignorant native has become "a victim to the tyranny of the printed word." At home, apparently, it is not tyranny, but a safety-valve, and "the East does not understand the safety-valve principle." Some of us wish it were less understood in England.

*The Danger Zone of Europe: Changes and Problems in the Near East.* By H. Charles Woods. (Fisher Unwin.)—Mr. Woods has not been happy in his choice of a title; otherwise, we have little but praise for his book. It is unfortunately one of many that have been prompted by the Turkish revolution of 1908, and it can therefore hardly be said to "supply a long-felt want"; but it has qualities which justify its publication. The author has travelled a good deal in the more accessible districts of Turkey during the past two years, and has used his opportunities for observing the results of the revolution in the provincial administration. We apprehend that he is unable to converse in Turkish or Arabic, and therefore we find no such revelations of the mind of the people as rewarded Miss Gertrude Bell's linguistic fluency (see *Athen.*, Feb. 11). Mr. Woods's information comes chiefly from officials, merchants, missionaries, and men of position. It is not to be despised on that account, for his informants seem to be well chosen and to speak honestly and with authority. Probably, had he been in a position to talk with the peasantry in their own language, they would have filled him with lies, for it takes more than a brief tour to gain their confidence, and the travelling Englishman is inevitably associated in the vulgar mind with the powers that have to be prudently conciliated by appropriate fables.

Whatever Mr. Woods learnt he sets down without malice. We have seldom read a more fair-minded book. If he is perhaps a little carried away by the miseries of the Armenians of Cilicia, what is more natural? for he was at Adana a few months after the massacres, saw the desolation of the once flourishing and populous city and district, and heard the harrowing tales of the terrible days of April, 1909, from the lips of survivors. His account of these massacres forms the original part of his book, for no narrative equally detailed has before come under our notice; and the heroic work of Major Doughty Wylie, the Vice-Consul, and his plucky wife, the American missionary Mr. W. N. Chambers, and the brave Mother Superior of the Jesuit girls' school, well deserved a chronicle. But Mr. Woods enters upon even this debatable subject of Armenian massacres with no marked prejudice. He is able to perceive that the Muslims may have really believed that a Christian revolt was to be apprehended, and he does not disguise the fact that the Armenians drew the first blood and did their full share of the shooting till they allowed themselves to be disarmed under

promise of protection. He does not believe there was any idea of a rising among the Christians, but he sees how easily the new situation created by the Constitution of 1908 may have alarmed the Turks. He does not believe that the ex-Sultan or the "Yildiz clique" had anything to do with the massacres, or that the legendary telegram from Constantinople was or could have been sent. Nor does he credit the Young Turks, as a party, with any hand in the matter, though one prominent member of the Committee, it seems, took part in the massacre. But he denounces the Turkish local governor and the Turkish commander of the troops for cowardice and neglect of their plain duty, and he believes that the absurdly inadequate punishments awarded to them by the Court of Inquiry were due to the Young Turks' fear of public opinion among the Muslims. In all this he appears to us to take an eminently sensible and well-informed view of a most lamentable episode. Such troubles, it must be said, are almost inevitable when a revolution, implicating changes in religious status among an ignorant and fanatical populace, is suddenly brought about. Probably we have not heard the last of them.

The same fairness of presentation strikes us when Mr. Woods deals with the Cretan problem. He sees both sides of the question, and states them impartially. Whilst admitting the obvious claims of kinship with Greece, and the encouragement given the Cretan Unionists by the Four Powers, he perceives clearly that for the Young Turks to surrender what is legally Ottoman soil to an unfriendly Christian State would be to put a formidable weapon into the hands of their opponents, the Reactionists, besides supplying Greece with a fine new recruiting field for her next attack on her ancient enemy. He is perhaps a little over-severe on the unfortunate Powers who undertook the ungrateful task of "pacifying" Crete; for it is not easy to get Four Powers to work together as one, especially when two other Powers ostentatiously withdraw from the task and presumably do not labour to make it easier. Mr. Woods prophesies nothing as to the end of this and other problems discussed in his volume, and therein he shows commendable wisdom.

Other chapters treat of the Turkish army and navy; the incipient reforms—not many so far—in Asia Minor; the military revolution in Greece; the independence of Bulgaria; and the position in Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro; and each contains useful and suggestive observations, though the Macedonian and other serious subjects are somewhat slightly discussed. The Albanian question is rightly seen to be of vital importance to Turkey, and now more than ever; for the Albanians are not a negligible asset in Ottoman politics or military organization. As Mr. Woods says truly,

"Whilst a well-governed Albania would be to Turkey a precious reserve of men, this tract of country, if badly administered, will remain an obstacle in surmounting which the Young Turks may yet be doomed to encounter disaster. By conciliating these warriors, instead of by endeavouring to denationalise them, the Young Turks will not only be assured of the support of a race who will form an invaluable bulwark against the encroachment of more than one influence diametrically opposed to the development of a strong Turkey, but they will obtain the assistance of a people whose help will be invaluable to them as each new internal or external crisis arises."

Whether the Albanians can ever be made loyal subjects of Turkey may be doubted. Their history hardly encourages the belief,



and it may be argued that it is too late to begin now. Mr. Woods's chapter, however, will help towards the understanding of the difficulties. His illustrations—especially the portraits of prominent statesmen, and views of the desolated Armenian quarters of Adana—are interesting and apposite.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNLIKE the vendor of the typical basket of strawberries, Mr. Edgar Jepson in *Captain Sentimental, and other Stories* (Mills & Boon), does not put his best at the top; for though the title-story, descriptive of a bad-tempered army captain's care for a motherless baby during the Boer War, is a well-written sketch, the chief interest of the book lies in the seventh and last two tales, which illustrate uncanny superstitions. In the former tale, 'The Raising of Crisingham,' the scene of which is laid in the West Indies, a love-sick girl is responsible for the sacrifice of a "goat without horns" (a baby) in order to summon the ghost of a man who cared nothing for her. In one of the other tales a highborn English girl finds her future husband in a sheep-shearer who is "the living image of Bacchus Bicorniger," and who takes part with her in a superstitious rite of which the consequence is nearly fatal to him. In the last story an English clergyman is defied by some undesirable aliens, who try to murder him when they discover his vulnerability. Mr. Jepson produces a strong effect in a tale of a child who lost her life in helping a highwayman who had befriended her; and his sympathy with the poor beams brightly in 'The Noah's Ark,' a tale in which sixpence is heroically expended in the service of Santa Claus. The weakest tales in the book are intended to be comic, but Mr. Jepson occasionally cracks a good joke.

*Living Speech in Central and South Africa: an Essay introductory to the Bantu Family of Languages.* By A. C. Madan. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Interest in the languages of Africa—too long confined to a few specialists—is steadily growing. The grammars, vocabularies, and translations produced by English-speaking workers probably equal in bulk, if not in average scientific value, those emanating from Germany. But it is to the latter country that we have hitherto had to look for works of a more comprehensive grasp and a more strictly scientific character, bringing these languages within the scope of general philology. Father Torrend's 'Comparative Grammar,' learned and laborious as it is, and valuable to those who know how to use it judiciously, is overweighted with unsound speculation, and Sir Harry Johnston's still awaits publication. At present Prof. Meinhof's 'Lautlehre' and 'Vergleichende Sprachlehre' easily hold the field as far as the Bantu languages are concerned; and the credit of perceiving the true relationship between these and F. W. Müller's chaotic group of "Negro" tongues rests with him and Prof. Westermann, in conjunction, it must be said, with Sir Harry Johnston, who has come independently to the same or a similar conclusion.

Mr. Madan, who was long resident at Zanzibar, and has now for some years held the appointment of Government Linguist in Rhodesia, has spent much of his life in the useful spadework which forms the basis for the labours of the scientific philologist. His Swahili dictionaries, and his more recent Senga, Lala, and Lenje grammars, have

earned him the gratitude of theoretical and practical "Bantuists," and entitle him to a respectful hearing when he formulates some general conclusions on Bantu grammar as a whole. The space at our command precludes an adequate discussion of his book, which we commend to the attention of linguistic students, premising that its value will be more apparent to the reader acquainted with some one form of Bantu speech than to one who needs an introduction to the subject in general.

The chapters in the section headed 'Word Birth' are extremely interesting and suggestive, and we believe the author is right in laying stress on the interjections which play so large a part, e.g. in Nyanja and Yao. But Mr. Madan (p. 28) surely exaggerates the extent to which this interesting phenomenon of speech has been disregarded. M. Junod, for instance ('Grammaire Ronga'), discusses it at some length, and it has more than once been insisted on in these columns. Bishop Colenso noticed it long ago, though he thought these particles were often "fragments of verbs" ('First Steps in Zulu,' p. 128). Though the converse is more probable, at least in most cases, Mr. Madan admits (p. 34, last paragraph) that interjections are sometimes formed from verbs, and what he says on this head coincides curiously with a remark of Colenso's on p. 129 of the work just cited. Many other interesting points might be mentioned, but we have said enough to show that the book is one which students of African languages cannot afford to neglect.

*Heroic Spain.* By E. Boyle O'Reilly. (Burns & Oates.)—On the strength of a few months' tour in Spain, Miss Boyle O'Reilly has ventured not only to compete with Théophile Gautier and M. Maurice Barrès in the art of picturesque description, but also to form decided opinions on difficult questions of Spanish literature, art, and politics. Her intrepidity may be admirable, but the results are not encouraging. The 'Cantar de mio Cid' is not identical with the 'Romancero' (p. 50); Vives was not "imprisoned" (p. 29), but confined to his house for six weeks; Cervantes did not go "to Rome in the suite of a cardinal," for Acquiviva did not receive the hat till 1570, and he left Spain in December, 1568. It is now tolerably certain that Cervantes did not fight at the Azores (p. 76), though no doubt his brother did; it is proved that his daughter was not "a religious" (p. 77): she was married once, if not twice, and died in the Calle de la Sartén at Madrid in 1652. The story concerning Luis de León (p. 155) is altogether apocryphal; the only authority for it is Crusenius, and it is now established that León's chair was filled before he was released by the Inquisition. It would be interesting to know why "La Cava" is called "Florinda" (p. 230), a name first applied to her by the forger Miguel de Luna in 1589. The writer is scarcely more happy in dealing with the present condition of affairs, but we must forego the temptation to discuss her political views.

*The Past at our Doors; or, The Old in the New Around Us.* By Walter W. Skeat. (Macmillan & Co.)—This little work amply justifies the title of the series in which it occurs; it is eminently readable, and full of just such information as would interest the ordinary person without making too great a demand on his previous knowledge. Mr. Skeat tells the story of our food, our dress, and our homes, tracing the past in the present, and explaining each by the other.

We have noted some points in which further notes are desirable; thus ploughing by the horse's tail was forbidden by statute in Ireland in Henry VI.'s time, and was still common under Wentworth's rule. His proclamation against it was made a grievance at his trial. The "toothed hook" is still in use in the North of Ireland as well as in the Shetlands. The chapters on dress are full, in view of the scale of the book, and the familiar two buttons on the back of the coat are traced back to usefulness. Umbrellas, it seems, were introduced fifty years before Hanway, and a "parish umbrella" was used in 1717 to shelter the clergy at funerals, &c. Mr. Skeat remarks that the present national colour of Ireland, green, is of modern origin. We have always heard that it took its rise with the United Irishmen, who at a public ceremony solemnly buried two flags, the Orange and the national Blue, and assumed scarves of green, the colour produced by their union, to typify the future union of all parties. We heartily commend Mr. Skeat's little book to all who wish to make the study of the past interesting, especially to young people.

*Bibliotheca Celtica* (Aberystwyth) is, as described by its sub-title, "a register of publications relating to Wales and the Celtic Peoples and Languages for the year 1909." It has been compiled for the National Library of Wales by its Librarian, Mr. J. Ballinger, and is the first of a series to be continued annually in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the Library. The work has been printed at the private press of the Library, which is to be congratulated on the excellence of this its first production. Though the volume extends to 122 pages, there are necessarily many omissions in a first issue of this kind, e.g., the reports of local authorities and their officials (such as medical officers of health), the publications of the various Labour Societies of South Wales, and even the catalogues of the annual art exhibitions of Cardiff and Swansea. A list of the periodical publications of Wales would also have been a welcome addition.

It is announced that printed catalogue cards of the standard size can be supplied, at a nominal price, for all the entries in the volume, so that individual collectors, and even public libraries elsewhere, can in future have all their new books catalogued for them by utilizing the Aberystwyth cards, provided, of course, such books get into the register of the National Library of Wales.

BESIDES the "Centenary Biographica Edition" of Thackeray now well on its way, another with special claims is offered to readers, *The Harry Furniss Centenary Edition de Luxe*, which is published by Messrs. Macmillan, and is to occupy twenty volumes, including bibliographical notes by Mr. Lewis Melville and a large array of illustrations. *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis* in this issue are not only "illuminated with the Author's own candles," but also by a series of elaborate studies from Mr. Furniss. His sketches for 'Major Gahagan' have already appeared in the other edition, and we spoke (Feb. 11th) of the rollicking bravura of his own which he added to Thackeray's presentation of the great Goliath.

Mr. Furniss has, indeed, plenty of spirit, and is best, we think, in characters which approach burlesque or oddity. He does not hesitate to depart widely from the artist-author's conceptions of his own characters, and may well conquer the prepossession in favour of types fixed in the

public mind by his new and intimate studies of such men as Foker, Major Pendennis, and Capt. Costigan. He has at any rate taken great pains to show us Thackeray's figures in their habit as they lived, and his 'Artist's Preface' to the novels is at once a novel and a highly interesting feature. Recognizing the temerity of his project, he justifies it by explaining the carelessness of the novelist in putting, for instance, the characters of 'Vanity Fair' into the dress of 1845, when that of the Waterloo period is correct, and to our present ideas more becoming. The details of this misconception are explained with convincing thoroughness by Mr. Furniss, and his well-written prefaces really afford the best kind of notes on the novels. He wisely avoids, as a rule, using the faces of the real people Thackeray had, or may have had, in his mind. We give as an instance of his research the following:—

"Although I avoid portraiture, in the scene at Vauxhall, where Jos creates a sensation after the effects of Rack Punch, the old gentleman I show dancing up with a cane in one hand, and raising his hat in the other, is Mr. C. H. Simpson, the famous M. C. of Vauxhall at that period. He was the Beau Nash of this Cockney place of amusement, but Thackeray does not refer to him. The Vauxhall Thackeray describes in 'Vanity Fair' is quite different from the Vauxhall he describes in 'The Virginians,' but I have taken care to give the Vauxhalls as they were at the time of the story in which the famous Gardens are mentioned."

Mr. Furniss anticipates disappointment concerning his conception of Becky Sharp, and we certainly fail to see the abundant spice of wickedness in the lady which Thackeray gave in the curl of her mouth. Thackeray was inconsistent in his picturing of her, but he seems to us to have made a type in this case as dominating as that of the original Mr. Pickwick, from which later illustrators cannot free themselves. All good Thackerayans should, however, read what Mr. Furniss has to say.

The type of the edition is a little disappointing, being similar to that of the earlier "Biographical Edition," though the page is much larger.

*The Two Religions of Israel, with a Re-examination of the Prophetic Narratives and Utterances.* By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. (A. & C. Black.)—There is a significant passage in the Introduction to this book:—

"Aralu is one of the Babylonian names," Dr. Cheyne says, "for the world of the dead, and I have ventured to conjecture that it is a short and corrupt form of the N. Arabian divine name Yerahme'el, carried far to the north, with Adad (=Yahweh?), Ashtar, Asherah (Ashratu), and other names, in an early Arabian migration."

The significance lies in the frank admission of conjecture, and the book itself might be described as an exercise in the use and abuse of conjecture. Yet every page which Dr. Cheyne has written reveals scholarship, though his judgments are not above suspicion.

The explanation of the title is that the religions of Israel were associated with Yerahme'el and Yahweh, and that the prophetic narratives and utterances indicate the influence of a North Arabian kingdom rather than that of Babylonia. The stories of Moses, Balaam, Samuel, Elijah, and Elisha are examined, as are the writings of certain of the prophets, such as Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Nahum. Dr. Cheyne's method is illustrated by his treatment of the Moses narrative. He affirms, and tries to prove, that the names of Moses and Aaron are North Arabian, and that the two men represent North Arabian culture. Moses was neither sign-worker nor priest, much less prophet, but was a mythical, semi-divine

personage who acted as culture-hero and "Heilbringer" to Israel. He represented the higher style of priest who reported divine oracles, while Aaron represented the lower who attended to worship. A commission was given to Moses "to bring the benê Israel who were in Misrim (the N. Arabian Musri), that they might worship God on 'this mountain,' and to make known this gracious purpose to his people." But what name was to be used? Then "God said to Moses, *Ehyeh asher ehyeh*: and he said, Thus shalt thou say to the benê Israel, *Ehyeh has sent me to you*" (Ex. iii. 14). After giving this version of the text, Dr. Cheyne, surprised himself at the result, finds that "*Ehyeh* should be *ashhur*, and *asher* should be *asshur*. *Ashhur* and *Asshur* are equivalent; the latter is a gloss on the former, and the second *ehyeh*, i.e. *Ashhur*, is a ditto-graph." Here as elsewhere Dr. Cheyne, with a scholar's prerogative, determines the text, and interprets it with the divine right of a critic. It is *Asshur* who commissions Moses, and *Asshur* is N. Arabian. Moses and Elijah—God-men Dr. Cheyne calls them—as presented in their portraits, may be creations of the imagination, but such creations, we are told, "are precious heirlooms which religious humanity will never cease to venerate."

By the help of textual emendation and interpretation, both enlisted in the cause of Yerahme'el, the prophetic writings are made to show that Israel's religious history reveals a contest between the older Yerahme'el and the younger Yahweh. Apart altogether from Dr. Cheyne's innumerable excursions into the land of conjecture, there is no violation of historical probability in the conception that a highly developed religion may show traces of one less developed. Dr. Cheyne helps once more to draw attention to the question of the signs in the religion of Israel of the existence of an older religion, and those who have looked to Babylon may again turn their glance to North Arabia to discover if anything can have come out of it. But this may be said, on the other hand, that there will be at least a prejudice among scholars against the idea that the contest between the old and the new religions could have continued down to the times of Isaiah and Jeremiah.

*English-Greek Dictionary, a Vocabulary of the Attic Language.* By S. C. Woodhouse. (Routledge & Sons.)—As a rule, dictionaries of this kind are of little value, and full of traps for the unwary beginner. It is almost impossible to state definitely the Greek equivalents of modern words and phrases, because the meaning of such depends almost entirely upon their context, except in the case of names of natural objects or works of art like "tree," "rat," "picture," or "statue." The dictionary before us has not solved this difficulty, which is, indeed, insoluble, but it is well arranged, and, if used in conjunction with Liddell and Scott by an intelligent student, will be of considerable service to young composers. The long quotations from classical authors are distinctly useful, especially as chapter and verse are usually added. We have tested the book by carefully examining the equivalents suggested for certain very difficult English words, such as "conscience," "reflection," "substantial," and generally the result is satisfactory.

Of course, the great objection to an English-Greek dictionary is the danger lest the learner should trust to it, instead of storing in his mind phrases and passages

from the classical authors he is reading. However, help from such a dictionary is sometimes necessary, and Mr. Woodhouse's laborious compilation is the best we have seen. Misprints are rare.

*The Eagle* for March, the magazine of St. John's College, Cambridge, contains several interesting notices of the late Prof. Mayor, and reprints that which appeared in our columns. There is also a list of his contributions to *Notes and Queries*, which began in the First Series.

## DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FRENCH TEXTS.

March 15, 1910.

My successor in the Romance Chair at Dublin, Prof. Rudmose-Brown, disclaims, in your last issue, all responsibility for this series. I have no fault to find with his disclaimer, but I cannot allow his suggestion that the title of the series is misleading to pass unanswered. The scheme was originally planned at Trinity College, Dublin, some two years since, and a detailed announcement appeared in the literary press at that time. Accordingly, I did not see any reason why the subsequent transfer of the general editor to another University should affect the published title. I may add that when, in January, 1910, Dr. Brown took up his residence at Trinity, I wrote almost immediately, requesting the pleasure of his collaboration, which offer he declined in a seemingly amicable spirit, alleging his lack of personal interest in the authors with whom we were dealing. It would now appear, however, that he was actuated in his refusal by a desire to obliterate all memories and traditions of the past—not excluding that of courtesy towards a friendly predecessor. *Sed de gustibus...*!

MAURICE A. GEROTHWOHL.

## SALE.

ON Wednesday, March 15th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books and manuscripts, which included the following interesting items: A small volume containing eight coloured drawings of flowers, &c., seventeenth century, 20l. Lafontaine, *Contes et Nouvelles*, 2 vols., 1762, 41l.; another copy, 30l. Boccaccio, *Decamerone*, 5 vols., 1757, 17l. 10s. Swinburne, a collection of first editions, 42 vols. 61l. *Chansons à Quatre Parties*, 1542, 20l. 28 *Chansons Nouvelles*, 1541, 19l. *Quatuor Vocum Musicae Modulationes*, 1542, 19l. *Parthenia*, c. 1612, 33l. 10s. Lamb, *Tales from Shakespeare*, 2 vols., 1807, 21l. Montesquieu, *Temple de Gnide*, 1772, 16l.; another copy, 16l.; another copy, 20l. 10s. Burton, *Genealogy of the Constables*, MS. on vellum, 1761, 18l. 5s. Firdausi, *Shah Nameh*, MS., seventeenth century, 18l. 10s.; a similar MS., 16l. Qissah i Amir Hamzah, MS., eighteenth century, 40l. Shakespeare, the Fourth Folio, 1685, defective, 20l.; another copy, 40l.; a Yorkshire Tragedy, 1619, 18l. 10s.; Macbeth, 1673, 25l.; The Two Noble Kinsmen, 1634, 25l.; The Whole Contention between Lancaster and Yorke, 1619, 25l.; Romeo and Juliet, 1637, 44l.; The Poems of William Shakespeare (sic), Philadelphia, 1796, the first American edition, 32l. 10s. Higden, *Polyconicon*, 1527, 21l. Antiphonale, MS., written in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and illuminated more recently, 70l. Horæ, Franco-Flemish, fifteenth century, 30l.; a similar manuscript, 81l.; another, French fifteenth century, in its original stamped binding, 55l.; another, sixteenth century, 84l. Gravelot and Cochin, *Iconologie par figures*, 4 vols., n.d., 15l. 5s. Carlyle, *Collected Works*, 34 vols., 1869-71, presentation set, 23l. *Sporting Magazine*, 185 vols., 1792-1870, 66l. Audubon, *Birds of America*, 7 vols., 1840-44, 41l. Couch, *Fishes of the British Islands*, 4 vols., with 117 original drawings, 1802-5, 25l. 10s.



Ackermann, Microcosm of London, Pugin's copy, 1808, &c., 48l. Gilbert White MSS., Flora Selbornensis, 62 pp., 1766-7, 61l. An Account of the Brewings of Strong Beer, 1772-1793, 20l. 10s. Alken, National Sports, 1821, two plates missing, 34l. 10s. Coverdale's Bible, Zurich, 1535, 116l. 287 drawings of Insects, Dutch, eighteenth century, 24l. Byron, Poems on Various Occasions, 1809, 43l.; another copy, 49l. Horace, Opera, Pine's edition, 1733-7, 16l. 10s. Sallust, Opera, 1521, in a stamped calf binding, with the arms of Henry VIII., 20l. Policraticus, De Nugis, 1513, in a similar binding, with the arms of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, 57l. Calendrier, 1796, in a contemporary needlework binding, 17l. 10s. Marot, Œuvres, 6 vols., 1731, 16l. 5s. Dickens, Sketches by Boz, in the original 20 numbers, 1837-9, 40l.; Pickwick, in the original 20 numbers, 1836-7, 21l. 10s. Milton, Paradise Lost, eighth title-page, with the first inserted, 1667, 86l. A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia, n.d. (1610), 305l. Plantagenet, Description of the Province of New Albion, 1648, 185l. Peckham, True Report of the late Discoveries and Possession of the Newfoundland Lands, 1583, 300l. Caxton, Chronicles of England, 1480, 162l. Cesar, De Bello Gallico, MS., fifteenth century, 31l. 5s. Tasso, Letters and Poems, the Falconieri MS., 49l. Richard Rolle of Hampole, The Prick of Conscience, MS., c. 1401, 37l. Historia Alexandri: Historia Trium Regnum, MS., c. 1400, 20l. 10s. A Book of Common Prayer and Psalms in Welsh, 1567, 130l. Belet, Collectanea, MS., 1180-90, 54l.

The following were the property of the late Sir John Evans, F.R.S., P.S.A.: The Psalter, 1627, in a contemporary needlework binding, 30l. 10s. Lucan, De Bello Civili, 1542, bound for Sir Thomas Wolton, 49l. Capgrave, Nova Legenda Anglie, 1516, 34l.; and several horn-books, including one of oak, temp. James I. or earlier, 26l. 10s.; another, also of oak, possibly printed by Henry Denham, 1569, 19l.; another, with stamped design of a mermaid, temp. Charles I. or II., 25l. 10s.; another, with equestrian portrait of Charles II., 27l. 10s.; another, of brass, dated 1664, 19l. 19s. The total of the sale was 5,131l. 11s.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Edghill (Ernest Arthur), The Revelation of the Son of God: some Questions and Considerations arising out of a Study of Second-Century Christianity, 3/ net.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1910-11.

Ellis (Percy Ansley), Modern Views of the Bible, 2/ net.

With an introduction by Dean Armitage Robinson.

Foster (George Burman), The Finality of the Christian Religion, Part I., 10/ net.

One of the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago.

Foster (George Burman), The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence, 4/ net.

Another of the University of Chicago publications.

Glorious Comprehensiveness: an Impasse and the Way Out, by an Oxford Priest.

Gospel Monogram, consisting of the Entire Texts, R.V., of the Four Gospels in a Parallel Harmony, together with a Continuous Monogram combining Them Exhaustively, 5/

Arranged and written by Sir W. J. Herschel. Hexaplar Psalter, being the Book of Psalms in Six English Versions, 25/ net.

Edited by William Aldis Wright.

Kashf al-Mahjûb, the Oldest Persian Treatise on Sûfism, by 'Alî B. 'Uthmân al-Jullâbî al-Hujwîrî.

Translated from the text of the Lahore edition, and compared with MSS. in the India Office and British Museum, by Reynold A. Nicholson, forming Vol. XVII. of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial.

Kennett (Rev. Robert H.), The Composition of the Book of Isaiah in the Light of History and Archaeology, 3/ net.

The Schweich Lectures, 1909.

King (E. G.), Early Religious Poetry of the Hebrews, 1/ net.

One of the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.

Knight (H. T.), The Cross, the Font, and the Altar: Addresses for Holy Week, 1/6 net.

London Diocese Book for 1911, 1/6 net.

Edited by Prebendary Glendinning Nash. Montgomery (Harry Earl), Christ's Social Remedies, 6/ net.

Old and New Theology, and God's Provision for Man's Physical, Mental, and Spiritual Health and Happiness, 1/6 net.

Old Testament Narrative, separated out, set in connected order, and edited by Alfred Dwight Sheffield, 6/ net.

Records of the English Bible: the Documents relating to the Translation and Publication of the Bible in English, 1525-1611, 5/ net.

Edited, with an introduction, by Alfred W. Pollard.

Selleck (Willard Chamberlain), The New Appreciation of the Bible: a Study of the Spiritual Outcome of Biblical Criticism, 6/ net.

Another of the University of Chicago Publications.

## Law.

Trial of Mrs. M'Lachlan, 5/ net.

Edited by William Roughead.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Head (Barclay V.), assisted by G. F. Hill, G. Macdonald, and W. Wroth, Historia Numorum: a Manual of Greek Numismatics, 42/ net.

Enlarged edition. Macdonald (George), The Roman Wall in Scotland, 14/ net.

With maps, plans, and many illustrations. Rose (Elise Whitlock), Cathedrals and Cloisters of the Isle de France (including Bourges, Troyes, Reims, and Rouen), 2 vols., 21/ net.

With illustrations from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis.

Schreiber's (Lady Charlotte) Journals: 'Confidences of a Collector of Ceramics and Antiques throughout Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Austria, and Germany from the Year 1869 to 1885, 2 vols., 42/ net.

Edited by her son Montague J. Guest, with annotations by Egan Mew. Illustrated by upwards of 100 plates.

Victoria and Albert Museum Guides: The Salting Collection, 4d.

With 14 illustrations.

## Poetry and Drama.

Allan (A. D. H.), The Naiad, and other Poems, 2/6 net.

Ballads, Ancient and Modern, 6d.

With an introduction by Oliphant Smeaton. Bierce (Ambrose), Collected Works: Vol. V. Black Beetles in Amber.

For review of Vol. III. see *Athen.*, June 11, 1910, p. 702.

Doyle (A. Conan), Songs of the Road, 5/

Drama, The, No. 1, February, 75 cents.

A quarterly review of dramatic literature, published at Chicago.

Ferrie (James), Kinghood, and other Poems, 2/6 net.

Forbes (Avary H.), Poetry and the Ideal, 1/ net.

Leathem (G.), Songs of the Double Star, 2/ net.

Montgomery (Alexander), Poems of, and other Pieces from Laing MS., No. 447.

Supplementary volume, edited, for the Scottish Text Society, by George Stevenson.

Phillips (Stephen), The New Inferno, 21/ net.

With 16 drawings by Vernon Hill.

## Music.

Finck (Henry T.), Massenet and his Operas, 5/ net.

With 19 illustrations.

## Bibliography.

English Catalogue of Books, 1910, 6/ net.

Frankfort Book Fair, the Francofordiense Emporium of Henri Estienne.

Edited, with historical introduction, original Latin text with English translation on opposite pages, and notes, by James Westfall Thompson. Maxwell (Constantia), A Brief Bibliography of Irish History.

Leaflet No. 23 of the Historical Association. Standard Books, Vol. II.

For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, Jan. 28 last, p. 93.

Welsh Bibliographical Society, Journal, Vol. I., No. 2, February, 5/ annually.

Wigan Public Libraries, Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Chief Librarian.

## Philosophy.

Cooper (Sir William Earnshaw), Spiritual Science, Here and Hereafter: a Study of Spiritual Philosophy and its Practical Application to the Everyday of Life, 3/6 net.

Dewey (John) and others, Studies in Logical Theory, 6/ net.

Another of the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago.

## Political Economy.

Seligman (Edwin R. A.), The Income Tax: a Study of the History, Theory, and Practice of Income Taxation at Home and Abroad, 12/6 net.

By a Professor in Columbia University. Robertson (J. M.), The Collapse of "Tariff Reform": Mr. Chamberlain's Case Exposed, 1/ net.

With an introduction by the Right Hon. Russell Rea.

## History and Biography.

Brown (F. C.), Elkanah Settle, his Life and Works, 5/ net.

With 8 illustrations. One of the Publications of the University of Chicago.

Carlton (William J.), Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisicke: a Memoir of "The Father of Modern Shorthand," 10/6 net.

With photographs and facsimiles.

Craik (Sir Henry), A Century of Scottish History, from the days before the '45 to those within Living Memory, 10/6 net.

New edition, with portraits.

Hannah (Ian C.), Eastern Asia, a History, 7/6 net.

The second edition of 'A Brief History of Eastern Asia,' entirely rewritten.

Historical Association, Report of the Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting, held at University College, London, on 7th January.

Hobbes (John Oliver), The Life of, told in her Correspondence with Numerous Friends, 12/ net.

With a biographical sketch by her father, an introduction by Bishop Welldon, and portraits and illustrations.

Hueffer (Ford Madox), Ancient Lights and Certain New Reflections: being the Memories of a Young Man, 12/6 net.

With 18 illustrations.

Mariner's Mirror, March, 1/ net.

The Journal of the Society for Nautical Research.

Milne (James), The Romance of a Pro-Consul: being the Personal Life and Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, 1/ net.

New edition.

Patmore (K. A.), The Seven Edwards of England, 10/6 net.

With 12 illustrations.

Pearce (Charles E.), The Amazing Duchess, being the Romantic History of Elizabeth Chudleigh, Maid of Honour, the Hon. Mrs. Hervey, Duchess of Kingston, and Countess of Bristol, 2 vols., 24/ net.

With 34 illustrations.

Pedigree Register, Vol. I., 35/

Edited by George Sherwood.

Rait (Robert S.), The Life of Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, 10/6 net.

Seaton (A. A.), The Theory of Toleration under the Later Stuarts, 6/

No. XIX. of Cambridge Historical Essays.

Won the Prince Consort Prize in 1910.

Shakespeare, The Autobiography of: a Fragment, 7/6 net.

Edited by Louis C. Alexander.

## Geography and Travel.

Grey (Mr. and Mrs. Grattan), With Uncle Sam and his Family: about People and Things American, 6/ net.

With many illustrations.

Heath (Frank R.), Wiltshire, 2/6 net.

With 32 illustrations, 2 maps, and 2 plans. One of the Little Guides.

Monckton (H. W.), Berkshire, 1/6

With maps, diagrams, and illustrations. One of the Cambridge County Geographies.

## Sports and Pastimes.

Barton (F. P.), Auction Bridge Simplified, 2/6 net.

Encyclopædia of Sport, Part XVIII., 1/ net.

## Education.

Harvard University, Reports of the President and the Treasurer, 1909-10.

Judson (Harry Pratt), The Higher Education as a Training for Business, 2/ net.

Another of the University of Chicago Publications.

## Philology.

Classical Review, March, 1/ net.

Fraser (G. M.), Aberdeen Street Names, their History, Meaning, and Personal Associations, 3/6 net.

With 18 full-page illustrations.

Simonson (Gustave), A Greek Grammar: Syntax, 6/6

Skeat (Rev. Walter W.), The Place-Names of Berkshire, 2/ net.

Stenton (F. M.), *The Place-Names of Berkshire, an Essay*, 2/6 net.

Vol. II. of the Local History Publications issued by University College, Reading.  
Thomas (Northcote W.), *Anthropological Report on the Edo-Speaking Peoples of Nigeria: Part I. Law and Custom; Part II. Linguistics*. Williams (O. T.), *A Short Sketch of the History of the English Language*, 1/6 net.  
With a full Index.

#### School-Books.

Gerstaecker (Friedrich), *Germelshausen, herausgegeben von D. L. Savory*, 1/6  
In Rivingtons' Direct Method Easy German Texts.

Hitching (Wilena), *Home Management Manuals*, Books I., II., and III., First, Second, and Third Year's Course, 4d. each.

Pape-Carpentier (Madame), *Histoires et Leçons de Choses*.

Adapted and edited by W. Rolleston. In Siepmann's Primary French Series.

Ponsard (François), *Charlotte Corday, Tragédie en cinq Actes*, 1/6

In Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading.

Wolff (Jetta S.), *L'Homme Vert, et autres Contes de Fées*, 1/4

In Dent's Modern Language Series.

#### Science.

Atlas of Zoogeography: a Series of Maps illustrating the Distribution of over Seven Hundred Families, Genera, and Species of Existing Animals, 52/6 net.

Prepared by J. G. Bartholomew, W. E. Clarke, and P. H. Grimshaw, and forms Vol. V. of Bartholomew's Physical Atlas.

Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.), *A History of British Mammals*, Part V., 2/6 net.

Coriat (Isador H.), *Abnormal Psychology*, 5/ net.

The author is an American physician.

Duncan (F. Martin), *Our Insect Friends and Foes*, 6/

The book aims at placing before the general reader a brief account of the important part which insect life plays not only in the agricultural prosperity of the Empire, but also as regards the health of the nation. It contains 54 illustrations from original photographs by the author.

Ellis (Havelock), *The World of Dreams*, 7/6 net.  
Belongs mainly to the introspective group of dream studies.

Hale (George Ellery), *The Study of Stellar Evolution: an Account of some Recent Methods of Astrophysical Research*, 16/ net.

Another of the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago.

Heller (Edmund), *New Species of Rodents and Carnivores from Equatorial Africa*.

In the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

Kipping (F. Stanley) and Perkin (W. H.), *Inorganic Chemistry*, 7/6

With illustrations and diagrams.

Lunge (George), *The Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Alkali, with the Collateral Branches, a Theoretical and Practical Treatise: Vol. III. Ammonia-Soda, Various Processes of Alkali-Making, and the Chlorine Industry*.  
Third edition.

McFarland (Raymond), *A History of the New England Fisheries*, \$2  
With 3 maps. One of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania.

Sanders (T. W.), *Shady Gardens*, 1d.  
One of the One and All Garden Books.

Smith (C. A. M.), *A Handbook of Testing Materials*, 6/ net.

With 134 figures and 4 plates.

United States National Museum: 1798, On a Collection of Unstalked Crinoids made by the United States Fisheries Steamer 'Albatross' in the Vicinity of the Philippine Islands, by Austin Hobart Clark; 1799, The West American Mollusks of the Genus *Eumeta*, by Paul Bartsch; 1800, Description of a Little-known Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi*, from Arizona, by Frank A. Hartman; 1801, On Calamine Crystals from Mexico, &c., by Joseph E. Pogue; 1802, The Recent and Fossil Mollusks of the Genus *Diastoma* from the West Coast of America, by Paul Bartsch; 1806, Bees in the Collection of the Museum, Part I, by T. D. A. Cockerell.

Walter (A.), *The Sugar Industry of Mauritius: a Study in Correlation*, 12/6 net.

Includes a scheme of insurance of the cane crop against damage caused by cyclones.

#### Juvenile Books.

Baker (Emilie Kip), *Out of the Northland: Stories from the Northern Myths*, 1/ net.

The purpose of the book is to give to children, in simple form, the stories from Scandinavian mythology which have now become familiar in literature and music.

#### Fiction.

A Babe Unborn, 6/

The story of a wife who becomes a Feminist and deserts her husband.

Bindloss (Harold), *His Master Purpose*, 1/ net.  
New edition.

Casey (W. F.), *Zoe, a Portrait*, 6/

Zoe is left happy at the end after narrowly escaping ruin.

Clayton (Joseph), *The Under-Man*, 6/

Deals with the life of a man who is beset by ill-luck from the beginning of his career.

Compton (C. G.), *The House of Bondage*, 6/

Describes an unfortunate marriage, and analyzes some of the failures of civilization.

Donovan (Dick), *The Trap, a Revelation*, 6/

A story founded on the crimes of the Camorra now exciting special attention in Italy.

Doyle (Arthur Conan), *Round the Fire Stories*, 3/6  
New edition.

Forsyth (May), *Peter of Gunneroy*, 6/

A novel of Australian life.

Fox (Alice Wilson), *Love in the Balance*, 6/

A simple story in which a poaching affray in England and a trip to Sicily play a part.

Gallon (Tom), *Dead Man's Love*, 6/

A story of an escaped convict.

Gallon (Tom), *The Great Gay Road*, 1/ net.

New edition.

Graham (Mrs. Henry Grey), *An Odd Situation*, 6/

A doctor is accused of poisoning a patient by whose death he becomes possessed of a large sum of money.

Hamilton (Cosmo), *The Princess of New York*, 6/

The heroine, daughter of a Steel King, comes to Europe for the first time, and meets a charming young Oxford man on board ship, who afterwards goes to her rescue when she has fallen into the hands of a family of titled cardsharps.

Heath (Christopher), *Peter's Progress*, 6/

Peter's progress ends with his choice of a wife.

Henderson (R. W. Wright), *The Recluse of Rill*, 6/

The hero is a man of reserved and introspective habit of mind. The story deals with his misfortunes in both love and speculation, and with his troubles, fears, and torments of mind when he is striving to repair what he believes to have been a crime. A small English town is the opening scene, but the setting of the story is mainly on the Continent and in Egypt.

Hichens (Robert), *The Dweller on the Threshold*, 6/

A tale of psychical research.

Hill (Headon), *A Rogue in Ambush*, 6/

One of the author's well-known sensational stories.

Hume (Fergus), *The Rectory Governess*, 6/

A story of troubles ending with marriage.

Lee (Georgina), *Inhaling*, 6/

Deals with the emotional experiences of a married woman.

Masefield (John), *The Street of To-day*, 6/

The author tries to present a picture of modern England as she appears to a young man of science.

Masson (Rosaline), *Nina*, 6/

The story of the daughter of a pretty French singer.

Nicholson (Meredith), *The House of a Thousand Candles*, 7d. net.

New edition.

Ouseley (Mulvy), *The Jewess*, 6/

A sensational story of crime.

Prower (Nelson), *Freddy Barton's Schooldays*, 2/ net.

A story of school life, which is also intended as a study of conditions of life in a private school.

Reade (Charles), *Peg Woffington*, 6d. net.

New edition.

Service (Robert W.), *The Trail of '98*, 6/

A Northland story.

Silberrad (Una L.), *Sampson Rideout, Quaker*, 2/ net.

An historical romance.

Swinnerton (Frank), *The Casement, a Diversion*, 6/

A comedy of sentiment, which deals with a single series of closely-connected incidents in the lives of five people. The scenes are laid in the West End of London and in the country.

Thomson (Mungo), *Mark Ransom*, 6/

Mark Ransom eventually finds happiness with a girl in his office.

Turner (Reginald), *King Philip the Gay*, 6/

A story of Mollavia in the Balkans, a make-believe kingdom.

Vynne (Nora), *The Priest's Marriage*, 2/ net.

The priest has a son, but finally gives up the mother to whom he owes his child.

Warner (Anne), *Leslie's Lovers*, 6/

Depicts the escapades in England and Germany of an American flirt.

Whisper (A.), *The Sinister Note*, 6/

The sinister note is not unduly prominent in this romance of modern Spain, which introduces Susan Willoughby to a man who in the penultimate chapter makes her the Marquesa de Azucenas.

Ystridde-Orshanski (G.), *An Exile's Daughter*, 6/

The characters are Russian and include an anarchist.

#### General Literature.

Chapman (Cecil), *Marriage and Divorce*.

The first volume of the Woman Citizen Series. A criticism of the institution of marriage based upon the author's daily experience as a metropolitan magistrate, written with the object of showing that the evils connected with it are purely artificial; that, however sacred its character, marriage is a civil contract; and that divorce is not an evil in itself, but an index of evils which it is calculated to remove.

Childers (Erskine), *German Influence on British Cavalry*, 3/6 net.

Great Oil Octopus, by 'Truth's' Investigator, 5/ net.

A review of the history and operations of the Standard Oil Trust in the United States, the British Empire, and foreign countries, from its foundation to the present date.

Lawson (W. R.), *Canada and the Empire*, 6/ net.

Deals with the relations between Canada and the Empire at the present time.

Miles (Mrs. Eustace), *The Ideal Home and its Problems*, 3/6 net.

Murray's Shilling Library: Character, by Samuel Smiles; and Our English Bible, the Story of its Origin and Growth, by H. W. Hoare

Revised Edition.

Nankivell (Constance), *The Making of Men: Motherhood, its Mystery, Opportunity, and Sanctity*, 1/ net.

A "Reader" for mothers.

National Women's Social and Political Union Fifth Annual Report, 3d.

Pascal, *Pensées Choisies*, Préface d'Emile Boutroux, 1/6 net.

In Les Classiques Français.

Rafiqi (A. S.), *Inversion of Times*, 1/6 net.

Edited by Yehya En-nasr Parkinson. Relates to the tombs of Bahadur Shah and his wife.

Shirley (Ralph), *The New God, and other Essays*, 3/6 net.

Waite (Arthur Edward), *The Book of Ceremonial Magic, including the Rites and Mysteries of Goëtic Theurgy, Sorcery, and infernal Necromancy*, 15/ net.

With many illustrations.

Wegener (Hans), *We Young Men*, 2/6 net.

With an introduction by Sylvanus Stall.

Translated from the German.

Willett (Clara), *Her Boys' Home*, 3/6 net.

A story of a lady's efforts to establish a holiday home for boys. The book contains 14 illustrations by Will Owen and facsimile letter from G. F. Watts.

Women's Suffrage and Militancy, 6d. net.

Edited by Huntly Carter, and contains the results of an inquiry undertaken to discover the opinion prevailing amongst a large number of distinguished persons on the questions of woman suffrage and militant tactics.

#### Pamphlets.

Molesworth (Sir Guilford), *The Sham of "Christian Socialism"*, 2d.

With introduction by W. Lawler Wilson.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Fitzler (K.), *Steinbrüche und Bergwerke im ptolemäischen und römischen Aegypten*, 5m.

Forms Vol. XXI. of the Leipziger Historische Abhandlungen.

Hinke (W. J.), *Selected Babylonian Kuduru Inscriptions*, 6/

No. XIV. of the Semitic Study Series.

Hirth's Formenschatz, Parts 7-12, 1910, 1m. each



Schrader (O.), *Die Indogermanen*, 1m.  
With 6 plates. Vol. 77 of *Wissenschaft und Bildung*.

## Poetry.

Fargue (L. P.), *Tancrède*, 3fr.  
Partly prose, partly verse.

## History and Biography.

Berret (P.), *Le Moyen Age dans la Légende des Siècles et les Sources de Victor Hugo*, 10fr.;  
*La Philosophie de Victor Hugo, 1854-9, et deux Mythes de la Légende des Siècles*, 5fr.  
Caron (P.), *Paris pendant la Terreur*, 8fr.  
Grisselle (E.), *Fénelon: Études historiques*, 3fr. 50.  
Plener (Ernst, Freiherr von), *Erinnerungen: Vol. I. Jugend, Paris und London bis 1873*, 10m.  
Saint-Simon, *La Cour de Louis XIV.*, 1fr. 25 net.  
With Introduction by C. Sarolea. In the Collection Nelson.  
Chaucer (G.), *Prologen til Kanterborg-Historierne, paa Dansk ved Uffe Birkedal*, 0kr. 75.  
No. 83 of *Studier fra Sprog- og Oldtidsforskning*.

## Science.

Houllevigue (L.), *Le Ciel et l'Atmosphère*, 3fr. 50.

## Fiction.

Bertrand (L.), *L'Invasion: Roman contemporain*, 1fr. 25 net.  
In the Collection Nelson.  
Gyp, *L'Affaire Dérouillar-Delatamize: Roman dialogué*, 3fr. 50.

## General Literature.

Montet (E.), *De l'État présent et de l'Avenir de l'Islam: Six Conférences*.  
Nicolas (A. L. M.), *Essai sur le Chéikhisme: Part I. Cheikh Ahmed Lahçahi*, 2fr. 50.

\* \* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

## Literary Gossip.

GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM's story 'The Major's Niece,' which has been running in *The Cornhill Magazine*, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on April 4th. It consists of a series of breezy and mirth-provoking adventures in the household of an Irish bachelor, invaded for a fortnight by a small tomboy of a niece; while "J. J."—the moving spirit of the author's former work 'Spanish Gold'—manages everybody by his unflagging "blarney" and "bluff."

In *The Cornhill* for April Mr. Arthur Benson gives a vignette portrait of Frederic Myers. 'Telling the Bees' is a study of folk-lore by Sir Laurence Gomme. Mr. Alfred Noyes contributes a poem, 'The World's Wedding,' and Mr. Horace Hutchinson a short story of Anglo-American kin-feeing, 'The Home of their Fathers.' 'A Country Practice,' by a Doctor's Wife, relates a chapter of real experience. Sport is represented by Sir Edmund Cox's 'Pig-sticking in India,' and popular science by Mr. Julian S. Huxley's paper on 'The Meaning of Death.' 'At the Sign of the Plough' gives the answers to the Lewis Carroll paper, and questions on Dickens by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, together with Mr. Seaman's supplementary questions on Browning.

THE April *Blackwood* will contain a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes, 'Tales of the

Mermaid Tavern: IV. The Companion of a Mile'; 'The Oxford Book of Italian Verse,' by Moira O'Neill; two short humorous stories—'Expeditus,' by Mr. St. John Lucas, and 'The Little Compton Sensation,' by Mr. Herbert Ives; a satire on a recent Army order, entitled 'A Sweep of the Pen,' by Robert Augustin; 'Damascus,' by Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell; 'An Incident in the French Invasion of Egypt,' written in 1814 by Capt. Henry Light, R.A.; and 'An Elizabethan Pamela,' by Mr. Sydney Waterlow.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, author of 'A Modern Chronicle,' &c., is engaged on a new novel, entitled 'The Greatest of These,' which will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan.

THE Tercentenary of the Authorized Version has called into existence a book by Dr. John Brown on 'The History of the English Bible,' which will be published immediately by the Cambridge University Press as a volume of 'The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.' Dr. Brown's narrative ranges from Cædmon to the Revision of 1881.

MR. GEORGE EYRE TODD has written a popular book on Glasgow, which Messrs. Blackie will publish shortly.

THE REV. J. P. MAHAFFY, C.V.O., has been elected President of the Royal Irish Academy.

ON the last day of this month Mr. John Lane will publish 'The Speakers of the House of Commons from the Earliest Times to the Present Day,' with a topographical account of Westminster at various epochs, brief notes on the sittings of Parliament, and a retrospect of the principal constitutional changes during seven centuries, by Mr. A. I. Dasent, author of 'The Life and Letters of Delane.' This volume has engaged the close attention of its author for many years.

THE Report of the Selden Society, which will be presented next Wednesday, shows that the number of members remains about the same. The publication for 1911 will be another volume of the 'Year-Books of Edward II.,' edited by Mr. G. J. Turner. The work adopted for 1912 is a volume on 'Select Charters of Trading Companies,' edited by Mr. Cecil T. Carr. Provisional arrangements have been made for other volumes of the 'Year-Book of the Eyre of Kent,' by Mr. Bolland, and the 'Year-Books of Edward II.' by Mr. Turner; and a volume of 'Select Ecclesiastical Pleas,' by Mr. H. D. Hazeltine.

WE regret to notice the death at Luxor, Egypt, of Mr. James Robertson Blackie, a director of the publishing firm of Messrs. Blackie & Son. He was the only son of Mr. Robert Blackie, who with his two brothers developed and extended the publishing business founded by Mr. John Blackie in 1809. Mr. Blackie, who was

in delicate health, had a great love of travel and was often abroad.

THE death is also announced, at the age of 83, of Mr. James Parlane, founder and principal partner of the firm of J. & R. Parlane, publishers, Paisley. Mr. Parlane was an enthusiastic musical amateur and a pioneer in the advocacy of Tonic Sol-fa, and musical publications of various kinds were prominent in the firm's productions, which were otherwise devoted mainly to temperance and religion. He served on the Committee which prepared the Free Church of Scotland Hymn-Book, since superseded by the 'Church Hymnary.'

MAJOR G. S. BEECHING writes from 3, Castlebar Crescent, Ealing, W. :—

"I should feel very grateful if any of your readers who possess records of the early days of the Philological School would communicate with me. The School was founded, under the title of the Philological Society, in 1792, by Mr. Thomas Collingwood of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and with him were associated William Wilberforce the philanthropist, the Rev. Basil Woodd, and Sir Rowland Hill."

THE sale of the first portion of the Hoe Library is provisionally fixed for the first ten days following Easter at the Anderson Auction-Rooms in New York, but copies of the sale catalogue have not yet reached this country.

In the remark mentioned in our review last week of Sir William Butler's 'Autobiography' as made by Reynolds on Gainsborough, the position of the two painters should have been reversed.

WE are sorry to notice the death, on Wednesday last, in his 77th year, of Sir Richard Rivington Holmes, who was an accomplished writer and artist. Librarian at Windsor Castle from 1870 to 1906, he wrote *Lives of Queen Victoria and King Edward*. He was archaeologist to the British Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, and well known alike as a designer and a painter in water colours. His other books include 'Specimens of Royal, Fine, and Historical Bookbinding' and 'Naval and Military Trophies.'

THE recent death of the Swedish poet Gustav Fröding, which was mourned as a national calamity by all, from the Crown Prince down to the peasant, has placed at the disposal of the University students the fund which was raised among them to relieve the necessities of the popular writer in his long illness. The principal remains untouched, and henceforth the interest (about 75*l.*) will serve as a prize to be awarded to a Swedish poet, selected annually by University students, those of Upsala forming the central committee.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of interest we note: Parliamentary Constituencies Return (post free 3½*d.*); and Scotch Education Code, 1911 (post free 4*d.*).

## SCIENCE

*Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe.*  
By S. Baring-Gould. (Seeley & Co.)

THE title of this book gives an inadequate description of the contents. It includes buildings of the kind in Egypt, Syria, and even in Tibet, and there are long digressions on mercenary warfare in the middle of France and elsewhere which have little to do with cliffs and caves except that some of them were temporarily occupied by warlike men. These stray additions and amplifications are not due to want of genuine material, since many important rock and subterranean dwellings are passed over in silence. Indeed, a complete enumeration would be impossible without many years of travel, for such things are often ignored or forgotten in local histories.

The author's intimate knowledge of Central France enables him to tell us many curious facts about chalk cliffs still inhabited, but in this region only does he appear to us to have complete mastery of his subject. Far the greatest cave monastery in Greece is Megaspilion (as its name implies), yet this the author passes over in silence. Indeed, we cannot but feel that his knowledge of Greek things must be scanty, judging from the cluster of misspelt names when he comes to speak of cave oracles in that country. We find "Apulæus," "Beotia," "Cheronese," "Cithæra," "Erythæa," "Lebedes," "Pausanius," and the like, which are significant to a scholar's eye.

To go back to the prehistoric remains, there is a cluster of them on the mainland of the Orkneys known as the Weem of Scale, which is quite peculiar, being almost on the level of the high tide, made not in rocks, but soil, and covered with sea sand. In these and all such retreats, as Mr. Baring-Gould rightly says, the long low *dromos* or entrance passage is designed to admit only one person at a time, and on his hands and knees, so that when he puts his head inside the chamber within it can be chopped off before he can fight. The author reports a dreadful case from the year 1802, when at a cave in Ariège a detachment of soldiers was sent into such a place to dislodge a band of ruffians. "To reach the great hall you must crawl through a narrow passage, and here the robbers murdered as many as 146 of the soldiers one by one."

In the year 1325 some 500 Albigenian heretics had already been walled in by their more prudent foes, and starved to death. But things not unlike it, as Mr. Baring-Gould tells us, were done in the French wars in Algiers, when Lamoricière (was it not Bugeaud?) suffocated a crowd of Arab men, women, and children by lighting great fires at the opening of their cave. The present habit of walling up an anchorite in a cave in Tibet, so

that he lives in the dark, and can only get his miserable food by reaching out through a chink, seems nearly as horrible. Dr. Sven Hedin recently saw a creature who had been immured in this way for over six years.

These few details will show both the great variety and interest which may be found in Mr. Baring-Gould's book. We will add a word in praise of the full account of St. Patrick's Purgatory at Lough Derg in Co. Donegal, Ireland. But the author should have cited the curious letter which the cardinal, sent to visit it by Pope Alexander VI., wrote to Isabella d'Este, and which Mrs. Cartwright prints (in part) in her fascinating life of that great lady. There is too much quoting from guide-books, which are not always trustworthy, and the volume has but poor illustrations; so, in spite of all its interesting matter, we feel that it is a picture in patches, and not an artistic whole. The style is often ambitious, but not always clear. Thus, in the account of the terrible burden of Napoleon's conscriptions for his wars, we are told: "The number of young men who reached the age of 18 annually in half a year, more than the entire generation, had been swept off," &c. This reads as though some words had been accidentally omitted, making two sentences into one. Elsewhere the author says: "The population of the north *saw* appear among them mercenary soldiers," which is clearly French English. In describing the outrages of the Calvinists on sacred buildings he says "there were defections everywhere"—to us a new use of the word. We are reminded by it of the "defenestration" of two public men by the Bohemian nobles about 1620. They were thrown out of a window in the Hradschin of Prague, and fell 50 feet into such a heap of refuse under the castle wall that they lived to take vengeance upon their "defenestrators." The word appears in all the guide-books about that place; but is that any reason why it should be imported into English?

The enormous number of tombs in rocks, caves, and beehive houses in many parts of the world tempts us to say a word more on the general human principles which seem to underlie such a widespread practice of hiding the dead. Originally this underground beehive house was simply a house, probably that occupied during the man's life, and abandoned to him when he died, except that his children brought him food and drink to appease his spirit, and avoid its vengeance. Even when the actual house was not left or provided for him, and they buried him in a grave, there was an aperture into it, and libations were poured into this only access to the dead. In every case he was supposed to live on in his sepulchre, and generally the form adopted was that of the most stately sort of subterranean building which had survived from the remotest times. This was the beehive or circular house, with its *dromos*, as in Mycenæ and New Grange, or without it, as in Hadrian's tomb (now the Castle of

S. Angelo), and even down to the tomb of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Frogmore. So persistent is the tradition of the circular house of the dead through the ages! When we learn from Mr. Baring-Gould what an immense number of rock and cave dwellings are still inhabited, we feel that we are not so far from the days when it was the simplest and safest shelter for men, and the best concealment from their enemies.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A Star-Atlas and Telescopic Handbook.* By Arthur P. Norton. (Gall & Inglis).—This is an exceedingly clear and elegant celestial atlas; and as the title indicates, it is not intended merely for the ordinary amateur who desires to be able to recognize the constellations when out at night, but is also adapted to the needs of students possessed of telescopes, principally such as are mounted on ordinary stands. The maps contain over 7,000 objects, comprising virtually all those which are given in Mr. Espin's edition of Webb's 'Celestial Objects,' including stars down to the seventh magnitude, and indicating remarkable double stars, variable stars, and nebulae. For the guidance of young observers, notes on the sun, moon, and planets are given; also selected lists of various interesting telescopic objects, mostly such as are within the range of a 2½-inch or 3-inch refractor. Another useful feature is a sketch map of the moon, showing a hundred of the principal craters and other formations.

Great pains have evidently been taken to secure accuracy in the star-places (which are more than brought up to date, being adapted to the epoch 1920), both in the lists and in the maps. The size renders the atlas convenient for handling, and the price should bring it within the reach of an increasing number of amateur observers.

*Wild Flowers as they Grow.* Photographed in Colour direct from Nature by H. Essenhugh Cooke, with Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall (Cassell), is an attractive volume which may well put beginners in the way of appreciating some of the miracles of structure which offer themselves to the seeing eye in our common plants. The twenty-five plates are pictures which any one can recognize, though we think it rather odd to include so rare a wild flower as the monkshood among them. We are pleased, however, to find the beautiful meadow cranesbill, which is unknown in many places, and common in others.

Mr. Nuttall's text is frankly anthropomorphic. He represents flowers as cleverly doing this or that to attract visitors, and, with the aid of Kerner, brings forward many interesting details of fertilization. We cannot endorse all his philology and mythology. "Paralisos, son of the goddess Flora," for instance, is an odd mixture of Latin and Greek; while a knowledge of the latter tongue would show that the violet of ancient Greece was nothing like that of England.

We are pleased to see the thirty-third edition of *Flowers of the Field*, entirely revised by Prof. G. S. Boulger (S.P.C.K.). Sixty-four coloured plates by Miss Grace Layton add to the attractiveness of a volume which has been the first book in botany of many a boy since its appearance in 1853. To the



present edition Prof. Boulger has not only added details of plants which the expert will appreciate, but also, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Hooker, a memoir of the Rev. Charles Alexander Johns. Johns was second master of Helston Grammar School under Derwent Coleridge, and helped to form the tastes of Charles Kingsley for natural history. His little book 'A Week at the Lizard' showed his gifts as a botanical Rambler.

Since the first publication of 'Flowers of the Field' much has been done to revise and enlarge it. Prof. Boulger's revision in 1899 was thorough, and last year the coloured plates were added. Now we have a fresh revision, bringing names "into accordance with the rules of the Vienna Congress, as endorsed by that held at Brussels in 1910."

#### SOCIETIES.

**ASTRONOMICAL.**—March 10.—Mr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stratton gave an account of a memoir by the late Mr. Bryan Cookson, entitled 'A Research on the Aberration Constant and the Variation of Latitude by means of the Floating Zenith Telescope.' The paper, left unfinished on account of the illness and death of the author, had been completed and prepared for publication by Mr. Hinks and Mr. Stratton.—Mr. Eddington gave an account of a paper by Dr. de Sitter on the bearing of the principle of relativity in gravitational astronomy. The author was of opinion that the hypothesis of an ether may be dismissed, the motion of matter relatively to ether being impossible.—Mr. Davidson communicated a note on the eighth satellite of Jupiter, and showed photographs taken at the Helwan Observatory, Cairo.—Prof. Turner read a paper on the determination of the positions of reference stars and fundamental stars by photographic processes, and compared the gradual supercession of visual by photographic observations to the substitution of the telescope for eight instruments in the time of Hevelius and Halley. Sir David Gill recommended caution, and the Astronomer Royal spoke of the necessity of continuing the present transit observations, though the moving wires might be replaced by photographic methods.—Mr. Reynolds showed photographs of Halley's Comet taken at Helwan Observatory by Mr. Knox Shaw. He pointed out that when the comet was near the sun the tail seemed to be formed from the envelopes about the nucleus. As the comet receded from the sun, the tail appeared to proceed from the nucleus itself—the dark streak in the former case being replaced by a bright streak in the latter.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—March 8.—Prof. W. W. Watts, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Ford and Mr. T. Harris Burton were elected Fellows.—The President announced that the Council had awarded the proceeds of the Daniel Pidgeon Fund for 1911 to Mr. Tressilian C. Nicholas, who proposes to investigate the relations of the older rocks in the Llyn Peninsula (Carnarvonshire).

The following communications were read: 'Contributions to the Geology of Cyrenaica,' by Prof. J. W. Gregory and others: (i) 'The Geology of Cyrenaica,' by Prof. Gregory; (ii) 'Notes on the Kainozoic Mollusca,' by Mr. R. Bullen Newton; (iii) 'Foraminifera, Ostracoda, and Parasitic Fungi from the Kainozoic Limestones of Cyrenaica,' by Mr. F. Chapman; (iv) 'The Fossil Echinoidea of Cyrenaica,' by Prof. Gregory; and (v) 'The Foraminiferal Limestones of Cyrenaica,' by Mr. D. Paterson MacDonal, and 'On the Teeth of the Genus *Ptychodus*, and their Distribution in the English Chalk,' by Mr. G. E. Dibley.

**ASIATIC.**—March 14.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Dr. H. Hirschfeld read a paper entitled 'Recent Theories on the Origin of the Alphabet.'

The lecturer began by pointing out that few people were aware that many letters have scarcely altered in form in the last 3,000 years. In spite of this element of finality in the alphabet, the question of its origin was still a mystery. Many famous scholars had endeavoured to solve the same, but the results hitherto were only divergent opinions and contradictory theories. It was Tacitus who first reported ('*Annales*, ch. xi.) that the Phœnicians derived their alphabet from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The endeavour of Egyptologists to confirm this report culminated

in the labours of De Rouge, who tried to prove that the alphabet was developed from hieratic rather than hieroglyphic writing. The weakness of this theory was laid bare by scholars like Legarde, Robertson-Smith, and others. Joseph Halévy returned to the hieroglyphs, from which he derived eleven out of the twenty-two Phœnician letters, alleging that the remaining ones were evolved from several of the first group. In 1877 Dr. Deecke, rejecting all previous theories, sought the origin of alphabetic writing in Babylonian cuneiform writing, but without success. Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch took it to be a blending of Egyptian and Babylonian characters. Prof. Hommel of Munich gave the letters an astral origin and Chaldaean parentage. Lidzbarski, on the other hand, considers it to be based on the Egyptian system of writing, but the creation of a Canaanite man who had some knowledge of Egyptian writing. Five years ago Prof. Prætorius advanced quite a new theory, viz., that the alphabet was developed from the Cypriote epichorean writing, and that the Phœnician consonants were in reality syllables. The lecturer showed at some length the weak points of this theory. The most recent theory is that of Prof. Sayce, reproduced in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, November, 1910. He maintains that we must recover the primitive forms through the names, that the characters are of pictorial origin, independently invented by persons who were acquainted with Hittite hieroglyphs, that these persons were a West Semitic tribe of semi-nomads who knew the ox and the camel. In conclusion, the lecturer remarked that in his opinion the creation of the consonant pure and simple was suggested by the guttural. Closing up the windpipe produced the *aleph* (*spiritus lenis*), but if the air is allowed to pass through he was produced. The graphic expression of the former was given by the outline of the open mouth looked at sidewise, whilst the point on the left side represented the shut throat. On the other hand, the sign for *he* showed an opening to let the air through. From these small beginnings the other gutturals, then palatals, sibilants, and liquidæ developed. The Phœnician alphabet did not, perhaps, have at once the full complement of 22 letters. Gradual development should take the place of deliberate invention. The names of the letters, many of which defied philological treatment, were of later origin and partly fashioned at random.

A discussion followed in which Prof. Hagopian and Prof. Margoliouth took part.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—March 16.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on 'Treasure Trove and the Preservation for the Nation of Objects of Antiquity.' After quoting the legal authorities on the subject, the author argued that to constitute anything treasure trove four conditions must obtain: (1) the objects must be intentionally concealed in the earth or other private place; (2) such objects must be either of gold or silver; (3) the owner (that is, the depositor or his legal representative) must be unknown and not ascertainable; (4) the Crown must not have parted with its franchise of treasure trove by grant. Conversely, it is clear that the royal prerogative of treasure trove does not apply when the above conditions are not fulfilled, or when the objects, even if of gold or silver, are laid in a place of sepulture and are adjuncts of an interment. Mr. Carlyon-Britton was also of opinion that objects not fulfilling the conditions of treasure trove are the property of the owner of the soil, unless found on the surface of the land, or beneath the sea or in the bed of a tidal river, when they would be regarded as the lawful property of the finder.

The practice of the Treasury with regard to the position of the finder had been modified by the minute of 1886. Originally the Treasury paid the bullion value only of the object found, but since the issue of the 1886 regulations the Treasury has paid the antiquarian value (less a percentage) of all objects required by national institutions, and returned to the finder those that were not wanted. This practice, however, is not widely known, and until it is, and a feeling of confidence in the Treasury has been inspired, many objects of antiquity will still be consigned to the melting-pot.

Mr. Reginald Smith exhibited on behalf of the Dean and Chapter a bronze panel recently found near the south-east angle of the south transept of Winchester Cathedral. This relic of the Viking period had been brought to his notice by Mr. Nisbett, and consisted of a thin rectangular plate 11 in. by 1½ in., with several rivet holes, for attachment probably to wood. The depth suggested a coffin, but it might have belonged to a book-cover. The engraving was in the style

of the early eleventh century, and closely resembled the Vang gravestone in Norway. The St. Paul's Churchyard slab now in the Guildhall Museum, which had been dated about 1030, was in the same style, and virtually contemporary with the bronze, which was almost entirely free from the animal motive, and displayed the interlacing bands and union-knots of the period, an Oriental origin being suggested for the latter device.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**—March 15.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.—Prof. H. H. Turner gave a lecture on 'What can we Learn from Rainfall Records?'

The origins of a large number of phenomena, of the most diverse kinds, are indicated by the periods of certain vibrations or oscillations. The familiar advertisement of a terrier hearing "his master's voice" in a gramophone, and the identification of the substance causing the light of a nebula far away in the depths of space provide us with two examples: in the first the periodicities are those of waves of sound, in the second of waves of light. The periods of vibration are very different, that of sound being roughly a billion times that of light. If we lengthen that of sound in a similar ratio, we come to the longest periodicities hitherto studied by our limited experience, viz., those of the planets and variable stars. Here again we can recognize causes by their periods; but the machinery for recognition is very different. In the case of light-waves a simple apparatus (viz., a prism) performs the analysis for us; in the case of sound we have the proper delicate apparatus in our own ears; in the case of the longer periods we must use calculation, but the underlying principles are the same: in the calculations there are strict analogies to the "resonance" which the ear employs and the "bright lines" of a spectrum.

The method of calculation was indicated long ago by Fourier; but a noteworthy new departure was taken some years ago by Prof. Schuster in insisting that the calculations must be made, not merely for specially selected or suspected periods, but for all periods between certain obvious limits. The result can then be displayed as a "periodogram," which is strictly analogous to a spectrum. This method has been applied under the superintendence of Prof. Schuster and the lecturer to the rainfall records of Padua (175 years) and Greenwich (90 years), besides Klagenfurt and Oxford (50 years), all periods between 20 months and 5 months having been examined, as well as some others. The resulting indications are not very positive, but include several features well worth further study, especially in the Greenwich rainfall, where periodicities of 597 days and 150 days (possibly a quarter of the former) seem to be fairly persistent, as well as a short one of 25 days; but these are not reproduced in the Padua records—at any rate, not exactly. There are doubtful periods of 591 days and 147 days, which again are possibly related by the ratio 4 to 1. (The shorter periods near 25 days have not been investigated, as daily records are required.) It is possible that the periodicities change slowly with the latitude, in a manner suggested by the cloud-belts on Jupiter.

**HISTORICAL.**—March 16.—The Rev. W. Hunt in the chair.—A paper was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Malden, on 'The Holding of Cardigan Priory by Chertsey Abbey: a Study in some Mediæval Forgeries.' The President, Mr. H. Hall, Sir Henry Howarth, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Miss Graham took part in a short discussion.

Mr. F. B. Davis and Mr. H. D. Littler were declared elected Fellows.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'State Insurance against Invalidity and Old Age—the Actuarial Basis of the Austrian Method.' Mr. G. W. Richmond.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'The Housing and Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.' Mr. H. B. Stewart.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Applications of Electric Heating.' Lecture IV, Prof. J. A. Fleming. (Lecture I, Mr. G. B. Hanning.)
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 5.—'Explorations of Ancient Desert Sites in Central Asia.' Lecture II, Mr. M. A. Stein.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Electrification of a Portion of the Suburban System of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway," followed by two papers on Highways and Road Traffic.'
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Art Education in Jewellery, Goldsmithing, and Allied Trades.' Mr. G. B. Hanning.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 5.—'Surface Combustion and its Industrial Applications.' Lecture II, Prof. W. A. Bone.
- Royal Society, 4.30.—'The Chemical Dynamics of Serum Reactions.' Capt. A. G. McKendrick; 'Preliminary Note on a Method of measuring Colour-Sensations by Intermittent Light.' Dr. G. J. Burck; 'Variation and Adaptation in Bacteria, Illustrated by Observations upon *Streptococci*.' Mr. E. W. Walker; 'The Inter-relations of Genetic Factors.' Mr. W. Bateson and Prof. R. C. Punnett; and other papers.
- Fri.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Uses of Chemistry in Engineering.' Lecture II, Mr. J. Swinburne. (Students Meeting.)
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Travelling at High Speeds on the Surface of the Earth and Above It.' Prof. H. S. Hele-Shaw.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Radiant Energy and Matter.' Lecture V, Prof. Sir J. Thomson.

## Science Gossip.

WE regret to hear that a learned correspondent has received the following notice from the Indian Museum, Calcutta:—

"For financial reasons we have been obliged to curtail the distribution list of our publications very considerably, and I am sorry that for the present we will not be able to send them to you as they are issued."

It is a great pity to do anything to hinder or curtail the usefulness of the publications of curators of museums.

PROF. TURNER has been appointed Halley Lecturer at Oxford for the present year.

THE moon will be full at 2h. 37m. (Greenwich time) on the afternoon of the 13th prox., and new at 10h. 25m. on the night of the 28th. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 2nd, in apogee on that of the 18th, and in perigee again on that of the 30th.

THERE will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 28th, the central line of which will pass from the south-east coast of Australia in a north-easterly direction till it nearly reaches the western coast of Mexico. The only places where the totality will cross land will be on some small islands in the Pacific Ocean, Samoa and the group formerly called Friendly, but now usually the Tonga Islands; the latter are thought by most of the intending observers to be the most eligible.

MERCURY will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 15th prox., and will be visible in the evening from about the 6th to the 22nd, situated in Aries. Venus sets later each evening; she will be in conjunction with the moon on the 1st prox., near the Pleiades on the 16th, and due north of Aldebaran on the 25th. Mars rises earlier each morning, and will pass in the course of next month from Capricornus into Aquarius. Jupiter is in Libra, and approaching opposition to the sun; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the morning of the 15th prox. Saturn is in Aries, and before the end of next month will set too soon to be visible.

On the evening of the 4th inst., when the crescent moon was in conjunction with Saturn, the earth-shine upon her was particularly conspicuous, and Mr. Elgie of Leeds says that many persons ignorant of astronomy fancied that an eclipse was in progress. He notes that the glow was of ashen hue, which deepened into olive-colour as the darkness increased.

ATTENTION will be again attracted to the moon on the 1st prox., when Venus will be in close conjunction with her a little before sunset, the crescent being much smaller than at the conjunction with Saturn just mentioned, so that the earth-shine will probably be even stronger.

M. JONCKHEERE gives in No. 4484 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the places of one hundred new double stars (in continuation of previous lists) observed at Hem (Département du Nord, to the east of Lille) during the latter part of last year. He states that most of the measurements were made by M. Vanderdonck.

THE small planet announced as discovered by Herr Helfrich at Heidelberg on the 22nd ult. turns out to be identical with No. 489, which was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf on September 3rd, 1902, and afterwards named Comacina.

## FINE ARTS

### THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB.

At the Grafton Gallery the twelfth exhibition of this Club is as good as any show confined to the works of women artists which we have seen. There is a reasonable level of capacity displayed, and evidence of study often not ill directed; and, if few of the artists have a very definite idea of what to do with such powers as they have developed, that is only to say that, like other painters of to-day, they are in an unfortunate period of transition. Private patronage has declined almost to extinction, and the employment of painters in the interests of the general public, which to many of us appears the hope of the future, has not as yet brought into being an art fine enough to tempt recruits from the more cultured class of art students. The latter are thus left almost without definite objective in a commercial sense—painting having for the moment lost its place among the applied arts; and from this point of view the *Egyptian Dancers* (71), by Miss Ann Estelle Rice, if not the finest painting on the walls, is perhaps the most hopeful, because of the frankness with which it accepts modern conditions, and fulfils the demands (if any) made by the present day upon the painter. The large canvas is well enough fitted to be a nine days' wonder as the decoration of a popular restaurant—to tour from town to town to advertise a music-hall turn. Its appeal is shallow, but, promptly delivered, it communicates a facile thrill.

Of course, to the conservative critic these will seem vulgar achievements. When the day of patronage by the Church and nobility passed by, and Art, constrained to cater for the bourgeoisie, sank to the production of little pictures crammed with intimate observation and patient craftsmanship, we lamented the death knell of the Grand Style, only half comforted by the demonstration that these little pictures on their lower plane developed certain fine and distinctive qualities. We are converted to wholehearted admiration of them just about the time when their day is passed. So attractive, indeed, is the old ideal of delicacy and finish and concentration of effort on a small space, that we are tempted to shut our eyes to the facts, and declare that these qualities are not old-fashioned—that the zeal with which old pictures of this sort are collected proves that if a modern painter painted as well, he would enjoy the same success. The plea may be granted to this extent—that possession of fine old pictures may breed a small class of collectors who will recognize a ripe master in the same art; but this by no means implies the steady demand for intrinsic merit which sustains the artist until reputation is won. Occasionally an obstinate man will persist in face of discouragement, but hardly a woman with her more impressionable mind and livelier observation of the circumstances of the time; and thus, while we find several exhibitors well embarked upon the study of the niceties of representation which equips a painter of cabinet pictures (Miss Maud Button, 15 and 39; Miss N. Labouchère, 33 and 212; Mrs. Caspar-Filser, 89; Miss Muriel Fewster, 187 and 190; Miss B. Digby, 188; and Miss E. M. Lister, 298 and

300–302, are typical examples), we find them, like most of their contemporaries, demoralized by the patent fact that for excellence of performance unbacked by reputation there is no steady demand. People do not live at home enough to wish to be surrounded by pictures which give them any lasting satisfaction. They may buy the pictures which are most talked about, but for this purpose a promising sketch serves as well as a sustained performance. There are enough promising sketches exhibited in current exhibitions to fill all our lumber rooms when we have got through with their obvious attractions, and women painters are evidently able to do them well enough to catch the notice of the attentive journalist. Miss Gabell Smith, whose excellent landscape (58) is somewhat spoilt by its sky, and Miss Christabel Dennison, whose firmly modelled figure (107) we have admired in a previous exhibition, are, on the other hand, almost the only instances of that dogged determination to give the public more than it cares to look at in a passing picture show, which is a sign at once of character and—of provincialism. Woman as a rule is too practical to make such a mistake, and the fact that private patronage has followed upon a newspaper verdict ever since she has had a reasonable chance of equipment as a painter, has thus weighed upon her more heavily than upon her more stupid confrère.

Miss Rice's picture suggests that before very long we may see women painters, with an instinctive recognition of the decadence of the cabinet picture as the field of painting, renouncing the claim to private patronage, and invading the realms of semi-commercial art, presided over by Mr. Jack Hassall and Mr. Joseph Harker, and in less artistic fashion by Mr. Sigismund Goetze. However great might be the practical difficulties to such an extension of her sphere of activity, we recognize any tentative efforts towards the art of public entertainment as indicating the direction which painting must somehow follow if it is to escape the domination of the press, and find again a sound basis by performing other service to the public than that of providing something for journalists to write about. There is no painting of such intrinsic quality that we would pay to possess it. There may be painting worth looking at as a spectacle, and, although inevitably the newer art must lack many of the qualities of the old, it will need qualities of succinct statement and direct draughtsmanship—of invention and of suitability to environment—which may healthily tax the powers of the next generation.

### PICTURES BY MISS CLARE ATWOOD.

*Madame Ponchard* and *Madame Prie*. No. 1 of Miss Atwood's exhibition at the Carfax Gallery, and *The Balustrade*, *Covent Garden*, No. 19, may be taken as the two poles between which her practice oscillates. The former is a deftly brushed essay in the old technique of contrasted transparent and opaque paint, which has such rich possibilities of subtle modelling of the thing represented, and which is so exacting in its demands upon the designer. Miss Atwood shows an admirable delicacy of touch, but the picture is a little diffuse and wanting in massiveness. 'The Balustrade' is an example of the use of a monotonous impasto which readily gives a certain stylistic uniformity of material, and to that extent makes design easier, while it makes representation more difficult by depriving the



artist of the tactile suggestiveness of the older technique. It is the method of a whole school of younger painters like Mr. Spencer Gore and Mr. Harold Gilman—subconscious decorators with realistic principles, and it is perhaps the consciousness that there is a small contemporary public which understands this idiom that makes Miss Atwood paint with more confidence thus than when she handles the other method, which nevertheless we believe to be more native to her. There can be no question, however, that 'The Balustrade' is the best picture in the show. The scale of tones is excellently maintained through the passages of subtly rounded modelling in the foreground, which a less scrupulous painter might easily have failed to sustain at a proper crispness of interval. Only the group of figures are a little out of the picture. The whole collection is careful and conscientious, and grapples with the difficulty of fresh and untired subject-matter in commendable fashion.

#### MR. CHARLES WATSON'S ETCHINGS.

At Mr. Dunthorne's Gallery Mr. Watson's gift for discerning picturesque subjects and setting down their more evident charms is pleasantly displayed. He weaves lacelike patterns of tracery with a delicate hand and with something of the popular idea of beauty as consisting above all in lavish decoration. His drawing of structure is careful, but it is decoration, not structure, which he stresses—as when, in *La Chapelle du St. Esprit, Rue (28)*, his interest so promptly ceases with the ornament that, although the crowd hides all but one of the plain buttresses which form the base of the building, that one is vignetted—as when, in *The Clock Tower, Venice (19)*, he allows the bronze reliefs upon the base of the flagstaff to arrest the free sweep of the eye to the ground, which gives the loftiness of the scene. *San Petronio, Bologna (14)*, is the most entirely satisfactory of the plates because of the steadiness of the square lines of the flight of steps—carefully set in perspective so as to give some idea for once of the solidity of the ground necessary to bear the weight of a cathedral.

We could wish that Mr. Watson made us feel rather more keenly the qualities of mass and solidity in architecture beneath the incrustation of filigree work in which he takes so evident a delight.

#### MR. ERNEST CROFTS, R.A.

As in the case of MacWhirter, the task of estimating the art of the late Ernest Crofts, well known as a designer of historic scenes, is especially difficult at the time of his death, because it is probably not the best work of the painter which has been shown for some time past. Inevitably the popular painters of one generation seem insufficient to the next, and we are inclined to think that the public which admired Crofts must have been blind to the finer qualities of colour, and must have set a value on the superficial continuity of modelling of surfaces which forbade space composition. If a careful selection of his work should appear at the next Winter Exhibition at Burlington House, we should, perhaps, find in it something of the refreshing decision of stroke which gave raciness to the pictures now in the same galleries from the brush of Frith. Like that of all popular artists, Crofts's work has an historic value as indicating the taste and ideals of the time.

#### REMBRANDT'S 'MILL.'

At the present juncture, when every one is entertaining the apparently forlorn hope that Lord Lansdowne's Rembrandt may be housed permanently in the National Gallery, it may be advisable to clear the ground of all such obstacles as may at some future date be urged by the Philistine against this picture.

I am tempted to make this point as Lord Redesdale, one of the Trustees of the National Gallery, in his recent speech at the opening of the Northern Photographic Exhibition in Liverpool, made a statement which, if accurately reported in the daily press, would be very difficult to substantiate. He affirmed that the mill depicted in Rembrandt's picture is

"the mill in which Rembrandt's father earned his living, and in which the great painter gathered his first impressions."

However, this does not accord with the conclusions arrived at by Vosmaer some thirty years ago in his authoritative work entitled 'Rembrandt: sa Vie et ses Œuvres.' He writes as follows (p. 14):—

"L'assertion erronée que celui-ci serait né dans le moulin n'aura plus besoin de réfutation. Je ne crois pas que les annales de l'obstétrique fournissent l'exemple d'une femme allant faire ses couches au milieu du bruit d'un moulin, quand elle possède une bonne maison. Mais comme on l'a longtemps répétée, il fallait en faire mention. La carte de Bastius et la carte manuscrite nous mettent à même de nous orienter parfaitement à l'égard de tous ces détails."

Vosmaer then deals with the two mills shown in the plan, and adds:—

"Nous avons sous les yeux une quantité de notices ayant trait au moulin. Comme la légende aime toujours à accoupler Rembrandt et son moulin, il n'est pas entièrement oiseux, quoiqu'il n'y soit pas né, qu'il n'y ait point habité, et qu'il n'y ait jamais peint, de débrouiller une fois pour toutes l'histoire de ce détail inséparable de sa vie."

He goes on to show that

"il résulte clairement des pièces authentiques, actes et cartes, que le moulin qu'on croyait être vraiment celui des parents de Rembrandt, le moulin qui figure sur le dessin de Bisschop, reproduit par l'eau-forte de M. Cornet (que M. Flameng a copiée), n'est pas encore le vrai moulin des van Rijn. Je vais donner les preuves de cette assertion";

and he proceeds to do so.

The supreme authority on the life and achievements of Rembrandt is, assuredly, the voluminous and exhaustive work by Dr. Bode, in which (vol. viii. p. 161) the eminent German critic fully endorses Vosmaer's view in the following words:—

"There was formerly a good deal of uncertainty as to the situation of Rembrandt's paternal mill. Relying upon Houbraeken's statement that Rembrandt was born on the banks of the Rhine outside Leyden between Zouterwoede and Koukerk, enquirers fixed upon a mill in this situation, which still bears the proud title of Rembrandt's Mill. In the Amsterdam Print Room there is a drawing by Johan de Bisschop, showing the ramparts of Leyden to the north of the Wittepoort. The mill in this drawing was etched by Cornet as Rembrandt's Mill.

"Since it was finally demonstrated by Vosmaer that the first mill was not the one in question, that no member of Rembrandt's family ever had anything to do with it, and that the Bisschop-Cornet mill had only belonged to Rembrandt's grandmother in part, and for no more than a year, the documents relating to the mill have lost much of their importance. They are accordingly given above merely in the form of an abstract, with an indication of the place where they are preserved."

I should not for a moment wish to challenge Lord Redesdale's assertion on my own authority only, but in the light of the latest research and the quotations I have given

above it would seem advisable that he should, in his capacity as a Trustee of the National Gallery, either amplify his statement made at Liverpool and quote his authority, or base his appeal to the public on the superlative aesthetic and technical qualities of the picture, rather than on any false sentiment in regard to its reproducing the mill "in which the great painter gathered his first impressions."

In point of fact the year in which the mill referred to belonged to Rembrandt's grandmother, and that only in part, was 1574-5, or thirty-one years before the great painter was born! MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

#### JOHN OPIE, R.A.

I NOTICE in the Fine-Art Gossip in last week's *Athenæum* an announcement of a book on 'John Opie and his Circle,' and that an appendix will include a list of Opie's pictures. I should like to be allowed to repeat what was stated in *The Times* last year, in a letter written by a colleague and myself, that we have had in preparation for several years an exhaustive book on John Opie. Illness has compelled my associate to relinquish his share in the task, which now devolves entirely upon me. I write therefore to state that, whilst I am not in the least disturbed concerning a rival book on Opie, my own work is being actively carried on. A trustworthy and exhaustive book on an artist such as Opie cannot be produced in a few months, and my object has been, and continues to be, to examine (as far as possible) every picture which I describe, and not to depend on second-hand information, which experience has taught me is nearly always either insufficient or entirely misleading. W. ROBERTS.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE statement of Berossus that Babylonia was always inhabited by many peoples of different nationality has been a standing puzzle to Assyriologists, most of whom have now come to the opinion that the Sumerians were the first settlers in the country, and that it was afterwards invaded and partly conquered by the Semites. In the excellent 'Restitution matérielle de la Stèle des Vautours' of MM. Heuzey and Thureau-Dangin, the first-named scholar gives a different explanation of the matter. He says that the land of Babylonia is in effect a natural basin or oasis of cultivable land formed by the delta of the Euphrates and the Tigris, but is isolated on either side by a large tract of desert. Hence it was naturally fitted for the occupation of a sedentary race such as the Sumerians, who provided for its irrigation by engineering works, and grouped themselves in cities founded at convenient spots. The borders of this favoured land—which he, like most others who have examined the subject, looks upon as the cradle of the earliest civilization recorded—were, however, the abode of Semitic tribes of shepherds and herdsmen, whose need for pasture forced them to adopt a nomad life, and finally gave them the command of the sea-coast.

It may be noted that the same phenomenon may have taken place in Egypt, where the town-dwellers on the fertile banks of the Nile, coming possibly from the heart of Africa, were girt in by the nomads of the Libyan and Nubian deserts. If similar facts can ever be established in the case

of the Yang-tse-kiang, the third great river whose delta has formed an early seat of civilization, we shall be entitled to say that geography has a more important influence upon man's progress in culture than has hitherto been supposed.

In one of those informing reviews in the *Revue Critique* which form apparently Sir Gaston Maspero's chosen mode of imparting his views upon points of research to the learned world, the Director of the Service des Antiquités gives quite a new idea of Demotic literature. In reviewing Prof. Spiegelberg's recently published '*Der Sagenkreis des Königs Petubastis*,' Sir Gaston points out that the papyrus in question is a fair sample of the popular traditions of the Assyrian and Ethiopian wars, which form nearly all the material to which we can look for the reconstruction of their history. That they are intermingled with long speeches, letters, and stories of magic, or the personal intervention of the gods in mundane affairs, is only what we might expect from our knowledge of the mental equipment of the Egyptian scribe of the period. Sir Gaston also shows that it is from these popular tales, half history and half folk-lore, that writers like Hecataeus of Abdera and Diodorus Siculus took the framework of the histories that they built up in such laborious manner. This particularly applies to their description of the manners and customs as well as the constitutional duties and rights of the king and the ruling classes of Egypt, which has been accepted as authentic by all subsequent historians. As he epigrammatically puts it, "the Pharaohs of the Demotic romances have been used as models by the Alexandrine historians," with what effect upon the conceptions of future ages any one may judge. As another French Egyptologist has reminded us, the Pharaohs, even in the time of the greatest splendour, were a good deal more like Mtesa of Uganda, Cetshwayo of Zululand, or Lobengula of the Matabeles than any European or Asiatic king.

In the current number of the *Revue Archéologique* M. Salomon Reinach expresses his opinion that M. A. de Zogheb has really proved that both the splendid Sema or tomb of Alexander the Great and the burying-place of the Ptolemies are to be looked for under the hill called Kom-ed-dik at Alexandria. Unfortunately, the hill in question is crowned by a Mohammedan mosque and a fort used by the English military authorities; and, according to M. Reinach, the occupiers of both mosque and fort forbid all excavation on the site. One does not know at present on what authority M. de Zogheb bases his statement, but, if it can be substantiated, it would seem that a case is made out on which the English Government might for once interfere in the interests of archæology. If, on the other hand, M. de Zogheb is only trusting to stories like that which M. Reinach quotes from the history of the Greek Ambrosios Schilizzi, a native of Alexandria, to the effect that he once managed to tunnel under the mosque in question, and saw there a corpse crowned with a diadem and surrounded by books and rolls of papyrus, there is not much use in pursuing the subject further. Such stories, like those recently made public at the "copper city," and, in past generations, of the strange events which happen nightly within the Gizeh Pyramids, seem to need more substantiation before being accounted worthy of serious investigation.

A more valuable contribution to history is made by M. Adolphe Reinach, the nephew of the learned Secretary of the Académie

des Inscriptions, in the current number of the *Revue des Études anciennes*. He sets himself to trace the wanderings of the Gaulish bands which crossed the Balkans in the winter of 278 B.C., and, uniting with the relics of the other horde which had been driven away from Delphi, fell upon the rich cities on the European shores of the Hellespont. That they were defeated with heavy loss by Antigonos Gonatas, who drove them out of Lysimacheia in the spring of 277 B.C., is matter of history; but the defeat cannot have involved extermination, for we find Gauls among the armies of most of the Diadochi, and it must have been a strong body of them which established itself in the middle of Asia Minor in the province called after them Galatia. M. Reinach thinks that it was Antigonos Gonatas himself who persuaded the beaten Gauls to enter into the service of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and to give him efficient aid in the war which he was then waging against the house of Seleucus. He describes with much historical insight how the Gauls thus came to disembark at Alexandria in the winter of 277 B.C., accompanied, after their manner, by their women, children, and wagons, and the astonishment which this invasion caused among the busy inhabitants of the city. The blue-eyed, long-haired giants that the Alexandrians thus saw for the first time, according to him, found a new inspiration for Alexandrian art, and it is to this date that he would assign the marble Gaul of the Museum of Cairo, and several smaller figures still at Alexandria. Their subsequent revolt, and their cutting-off by Ptolemy on an island in the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, again failed to bring about their extinction; and M. Reinach shows how quickly the survivors became absorbed by the Greek population of Alexandria, and adopted Greek manners and customs.

The Gaulish mercenaries found after this in the armies of the Lagides were, he thinks, recruited in Galatia itself, and he points out that it was they who formed the backbone of the insurgent army which besieged Julius Caesar in Alexandria, and nearly suppressed the Dictator, as they had previously done his rival, Pompey the Great. The whole article is well worth reading, and full of information.

In the *Mélanges d'Archéologie* issued by the French School of Rome appears an article by Prof. d'Anziani on Etruscan demonology, which brings to light a very difficult question. There is in existence a set of cinerary urns of Etruscan origin and style, which all bear in relief the representation of a scene in which a composite monster issues from a pit or well to attack different groups of personages, of whom some seem to fight, and others to fly from him. The monster itself has in every case a head which appears to be that of a wolf, with in most cases a man's body, but in one that of a horse. The fore-limbs, however (all that are shown), even when they come from the body of a horse, terminate in claws. The neck of the animal is in every case encircled by a cord or chain held by one of the assistants, of whom two at least are attacking the monster with swords or stones, while others are unarmed, and either lying prone as if just overthrown or raising their hands in fear. In all the reliefs a priest occupies a position in the centre of the composition, and seems to be pouring a libation on the head of the monster; while in two of them a winged genius appears. Gallant attempts have been made by earlier writers to bring this scene into line with the current Greek mythology, by assuming that the monster is Lycaon, King of Arcadia,

who according to Ovid was transformed into a wolf; but why he should be emerging from the earth in the manner described, no one seems to have been able to explain. Another interpretation of the scene is that it represents the transformation by Circe of the companions of Ulysses; but the attack by the two armed warriors is in this case similarly inexplicable. It does not render matters easier that in one of the examples the head of the monster is clearly a mask, from which a human face is emerging. Finally, Prof. d'Anziani comes to the conclusion, after examining these and other conjectures, that the monster represents Pluto or Orcus, lord of hell, whom the Etruscans represented on their tombs with a wolf's head above his own.

One does not see that this accounts for the cord round the neck of the figure; and Prof. d'Anziani's suggestion that the two armed warriors who are attacking it are two heroes so far removed from the common weakness of humanity as to be capable of vanquishing the lord of hell seems rather far-fetched. Altogether this series of urns begets in one's mind the suspicion that all the features of the Etruscan religion and mythology cannot be explained by reference to those of the Greeks.

In the *Revue* last mentioned are also some remarks by M. Georges Radet in continuation of an earlier study by him on the Lydian goddess Cybele, whom he does not apparently admit to be quite the same as the Cybele of Phrygia. That she was worshipped chiefly at Sardis seems, however, to be admitted, and M. Radet has already given excellent reasons for thinking that, under the Achaemenid kings of Persia, her worship became merged in that of the Persian Anahita or Anaitis, and after Alexander's conquest in that of Artemis. He now says, however, that he has discovered in the old Museum of the Evangelical School at Smyrna (which is, he says rightly, a magazine of treasures of which very little use is made) an ex-voto from Chios, inscribed by one Trophimos. The last name seems from its mention by St. Paul to have been common in Asia Minor. The inscription is made to "the unconquered Kore Urania who hears prayer," and M. Radet—who adopts from M. Cumont, in his '*Mystères de Mithra*,' the identification of Urania, "the great Syrian goddess," with the Persian Anahita—now declares that Kore is to be identified with Artemis. He is thus of opinion that the "Kore Urania" of his new inscription is but another way of writing "Artemis Anaitis," an expression that he has found frequently in Asia Minor inscriptions, and therefore, in his own words, a late avatar of Cybele. "Urania," "celestis," or "heavenly" is about the last epithet that one would expect to find attached to the always Chthonian or infernal Persephone; but M. Radet gets over this by declaring that the Kore of Sardis differs essentially from her Greek namesake. A better explanation would be, perhaps, that in post-Alexandrine times nearly all the goddesses of Greece, Asia Minor, and even of Egypt, were treated as varying forms of the earth goddess.

An interesting account by M. A. Mezières which recently appeared in *Le Temps*, and which the editors have thought worthy of being transferred bodily to the *Revue Archéologique* quoted above, deals with the stormy life of Reginald de Chatillon, one of the robber-counts who attached themselves to the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. He was made, for his valour, Prince of Antioch, and defended himself successfully there against all the forces of Saladin, whose two provinces



of Syria and Egypt were effectually kept apart by the long line of strong fortresses which the Crusaders had erected soon after the taking of the Holy City. Yet Chatillon's greed was so insatiable that no consideration of good faith or loyalty could ever induce him to cease from the pursuit of booty, which led him at different times to put the Patriarch Amaury of Antioch to the torture and to sack the whole island of Cyprus. The Emperor Manuel Comnenus once led an army against him and compelled him to make submission, and he spent sixteen years as the prisoner of the Mussulmans at Aleppo. On being delivered from this, he prolonged the agony of the moribund kingdom of Jerusalem by his energy as prince of its trans-Jordan province; but his contempt for treaties was so flagrant that Saladin swore to kill him with his own hands. The threat was duly carried out in the circumstances narrated by Sir Walter Scott in his notes to 'The Talisman.'

#### THE SALTING COLLECTION AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

THE arrangements which have lately been made for the exhibition of the Salting Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum were necessitated by the terms of the will, in which the testator bequeathed

"unto the nation my art-collections, namely, my pictures or such as they, the Trustees, may select for the National Gallery, and my other collections, whether in my chambers or at the South Kensington Museum, to be kept at the said Museum, and not distributed over the various sections, but kept all together according to the various specialities of my exhibits."

Besides the objects formerly exhibited on loan from as early a date as 1874, and now numbered roughly up to 3,000, there are included in this important bequest a number of objects which were housed in Mr. Salting's chambers at the Thatched House Club, but have not hitherto been available for exhibition. They are so wide in their range and so varied in their groups that it is not possible to give more than a brief summary of some of the outstanding features. We begin with some hundred and twenty Italian bronzes, which include a 'Hercules' assigned to Bertoldo di Giovanni; a rather uninspired 'David,' attributed to Domenico Poggini; and two magnificent sphinxes by Andrea Briosco (Il Riccio). We then pass to well-chosen examples of the medallist's art as seen in the work of Pisanello, Matteo de' Pasti, Sperandio, Gentile Bellini, and others. The last-named is represented by a portrait medal of Mohammed II, the Sultan who employed him as his court painter at Constantinople in 1479. Some of these were exhibited at Burlington House in 1888. The medal by an unknown hand representing 'Leonardo Loredano' is interesting in regard to the portrait of that Doge of Venice in the National Gallery. That which is here seen to bear the features of Isotta da Rimini will naturally be compared with the alleged bust of the same lady in the Campo Santo at Pisa and the 'Portrait of a Lady' in the National Gallery (No. 585) which was formerly identified with her.

Plaquettes; superb examples of Hispano-Moresque ware; Italian maiolica; Italian glass and crystal; boxwood and hornwood medallions; the pair of stirrups of russet steel, inlaid with foliage decoration in gold and silver, which were so much discussed at the time of the Toison d'Or exhibition; a

fifteenth-century Italian *cuir bouilli* circular case; and a large Raphaellesque tapestry, together with furniture and woodwork, are among the most imposing or attractive exhibits in the first room.

Room 129 is given up to the Art of the Near East. A bronze ewer in the form of a lion, and a table case full of Greek and Roman coins, will attract the collector; but the two Persian carpets in wool and silver thread, especially the one with a floral pattern, borders, and an inscription from Hafiz in rich colours, are of the highest importance, a remark which will certainly not apply to the Greek vases and some of the Tanagra figures.

Mr. Salting's manifold objects of the French and German Renaissance have long been known to collectors, and the champlévé Limoges enamel of a 'Maesta' as a cover for a Book of the Gospels, a pricket candlestick, a spoon of rock crystal mounted with a gold handle tipped with a sapphire by an English fifteenth-century goldsmith, and an exquisite English signet ring engraved with the motto *tel il nest*, of about the same date, justify the conclusion that Mr. Salting was "that rare phenomenon—a collector of the finest things with a taste for all." Ivories made in Byzantium, Italy, France, and England are a welcome addition to the Museum, which was already rich in this department. The triptych of painted enamel on copper, attributed to Nardon Penicaud, has long been famous; and one of the wall cases contains examples of the much-sought-after Henri Deux ware.

A certain number of Dürer etchings and line engravings, and etchings by Rembrandt, were selected by the Board of Education to supplement those of the Ionides Bequest and the existing collection in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design. Many of Mr. Salting's most celebrated miniatures by Hans Holbein the Younger, Nicholas Hilliard, Peter Oliver, Richard Cosway, and others have already been included in loan exhibitions.

On the upper floor are cases full of Chinese carvings in rock crystal, jade, lapis lazuli, onyx, and other semi-precious stones, and several hundred examples of Japanese lacquer.

The last room has been reserved for the Chinese and Japanese bronzes, and for the numerous standard cases of Chinese porcelain which for many years were arranged, or rather massed together, in the old South Court, and are indisputably the *clou* of the present exhibition.

Mr. Salting, who was in many respects the counterpart in this country of his contemporary the late M. Émile Peyre in Paris, has built up a remarkable monument to himself as a *collectionneur enragé* of the old school, while his natural taste and *flair* and years of sheer hard work have strengthened the national collections at many points. The hundred and ninety-two pictures which passed to the National Gallery, and the drawings, engravings, etchings, and water-colours which were eventually selected by the Trustees of the British Museum, and amounted in the aggregate to four hundred and thirty-three items in the official inventory, were long ago criticized in these columns.

It is noteworthy also that a certain number of the exhibits now added to each of these museums were "snatched" from dealers who would have offered, and in some instances sold, them to the nation. It may be doubted if there is any living man possessed of so encyclopædic a knowledge of the whole range of art history, as here

exemplified, as to notice with expert authority the innumerable *objets d'art* that passed into Mr. Salting's collection.

Although a certain proportion of the standard cases seem familiar, and were evidently constructed after a pattern long known to the frequenters of the Victoria and Albert Museum—the inadequacy of the annual Government grant no doubt explains this—the whole collection has been installed in its new environment with an effect that reflects the highest credit on Sir Cecil Smith and his army of expert assistants. It is, however, a matter for general regret that Mr. A. B. Skinner did not live to see the inauguration of a collection which for over thirty years he saw growing up under his eyes almost week by week.

One suggestion occurs in regard to the admirable catalogue, which will be equally serviceable for the expert and the layman: in future editions the numbers of the floor-cases might be printed in bolder type. The words "all together" should be substituted for "altogether" in the quotation from the testator's will on p. 5. M. W. B.

#### Fine Art Gossip.

MR. ALFRED PARSONS was elected R.A. on Wednesday last.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh last week four new Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy were elected—two painters and two architects. The painters are Mr. J. Whitelaw Hamilton and Mr. Robert Hope. Mr. Hamilton is one of the artists associated with Sir James Guthrie, Mr. Walton, Mr. Lavery, and others in the so-called "Glasgow School." He is a landscape artist, and paints in oils and water colours. Mr. Hope began his career as a lithographic draughtsman. For some years he worked at book-illustrations, but latterly has devoted his attention chiefly to painting.

THE new architect Associates are Mr. William Kelly, a native of Aberdeen, and Mr. A. N. Paterson, a younger brother of Mr. James Paterson, R.S.A.

A COMPLETE Catalogue of the etched work of Mr. D. Y. Cameron is in preparation, with introductory essay and a detailed description of each plate by Mr. Frank Rinder. Several etchings which are known to exist have not been traced, and are mentioned in our advertisement columns. Mr. Rinder (21, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.) would be much obliged if information as to them could be sent to him.

LAST Saturday at Messrs. Christie's Turner's drawing 'Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries,' fetched 231*l.*, and J. M. Strudwick's picture 'The Gentle Music of a Bygone Day' 210*l.* On Monday Barrett's drawing 'A Classical River Scene, with Buildings, Figures, and Goats,' brought 241*l.*, and Sir J. D. Linton's picture 'The Declaration of War' 220*l.*

At Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Monday and Tuesday last Whesell's 'Portraits of Celebrated Running Horses,' fetched 134*l.*; and 'Lady Elizabeth Delme and Children,' by V. Green after Reynolds, 58*l.*

Two notable pictures by Mr. P. Wilson Steer have just been presented to the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art by the Hon. Director, Sir Hugh P. Lane—the large landscape 'Ironbridge, Salop,' and 'The Blue Girl,' which was included in the last exhibition of the New English Art Club,

presenting a fair girl in a vivid blue dress seated at a table, the background being filled by a tall standing mirror.

THE Château de Maisons-Laffitte, which was purchased by the State in 1905 for 200,000 francs, is to be transformed into a museum, and will come under the administration of the Louvre, to which it will form a species of supplement. This Château, which is regarded as one of Mansart's finest works, was built for René de Longueil, President of the Paris Parlement, and remains almost untouched. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, the Under-Secretary of the Fine Arts, is turning the Château into a museum of objects of art and tapestry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and in due course a number of pictures of the same period will be removed thence for the galleries of the Louvre.

THE most recent acquisitions of the Louvre include a collection of drawings by Girodet and Géricault, the gift of Mlle. de Mirmon. By the latter there is the study from 'Le Radeau de la Méduse' (itself one of the attractions of the Louvre); and by Girodet there are four studies from 'Atala au Tombeau,' which is also in the Louvre. Another gift consists of two pictures by Monticelli from M. Fayet of Marseilles.

FRESCOES have recently come to light in the choir of the church of S. Francesco at Brescia, which contains one of Romanino's finest altarpieces in a magnificent frame ascribed to the celebrated Brescian carver Stefano Lamberti (1485-1538). The frescoes consist of a figure of Christ in half length, the four Evangelists, and four Fathers of the Church, figures of very large dimensions, not well preserved, which are thought to be by Romanino, some of them being mentioned in eighteenth-century guide-books as by him. Of much earlier date, it is said, and in part in far better condition than the other frescoes, is a large composition of the Madonna and Child enthroned, surrounded by adoring angels. These frescoes, especially the last-named composition, were thought so important that the Director of the Brera, accompanied by Prof. Venturi, made a special journey to Brescia to inspect them, and the latter has suggested that the large composition may possibly be the work of Bembo. It will certainly be prudent to make an exhaustive search in the Brescian archives before venturing upon any attribution for this newly discovered work, which may prove of great interest in throwing light upon the development of painting at Brescia in the first half of the fifteenth century, to which it is said to belong.

BONIFAZIO BEMBO, it may be noted, was by birth a Brescian, but his family came from Cremona and he always identified himself with that city, being often spoken of in documents as "Bonifazio da Cremona." We must assume that he never lived at Brescia for any length of time, as his name has thus far not been met with in the archives in that city, and it seems, therefore, arbitrary to attribute to him the fresco of S. Francesco. The names of other painters who at this period were working at Brescia are known, such as Andrea da Cremona (perhaps the brother of Bonifazio Bembo) and Enrico da Milano. It is possible that one or other of these painters may have worked in S. Francesco, but unless a document should come to the rescue, nothing can be proved in this direction, as at present no works by any of these last-named painters are known, and Bembo's

few, thoroughly authentic works are incapable of affording any proof.

A BOOK recently published at Christiania by Mario Kron, entitled 'Italienische Billederii Danmark,' with a summary in French, gives an instructive account of Italian pictures existing in Denmark; among them are a Filippino Lippi, an early Garofalo, and a work ascribed to the school of Ortolano. The Trecento paintings mentioned are for the most part known to students through the writings of specialists.

THE second volume of 'Some Old Devon Churches,' by Mr. John Stabb, will be published next month by Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

Sat. (March 25).—M. Bauer's Water-Colours and Etchings, Messrs. Obach's Gallery.  
— Exhibition of Works of a Group of Artists, Goupil Gallery.  
— Mr. Wilfrid G. von Glehn's Paintings and Water-Colours, Goupil Gallery.  
— Mr. Spencer F. Gore's Paintings, Chennell Gallery.  
— Post-Impression Pictures by Mr. H. Phelan Gibb; Miss Wakana Utagawa's Paintings on Silk; and Water-Colours by Mr. H. Franks Waring, Ballie Gallery.  
— Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street.  
— Mr. Arthur Severn's Water-Colours, Leicester Galleries.  
— Spring Exhibition of Pictures by Early British Masters and Foreign Painters, Messrs. Shepherd's Gallery.  
— Mr. W. L. Wyllie's Pictures, 'The King's Navy,' Leicester Galleries.  
Wed. Portraits and Landscapes by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Private View, Mr. T. McLean's Gallery.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

#### QUEEN'S HALL. — London Symphony Concert.

THE LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERT on Monday evening was announced as the last over which Dr. Hans Richter would preside. Every seat was occupied, and immense enthusiasm prevailed, for the conductor showed that he is retiring while his powers are still unimpaired. The 'Meistersinger' Overture was instinct with life, strength, and poetry; and Beethoven's Symphony in F, a special favourite of Dr. Richter's, was admirably interpreted. A Haydn Symphony was included in the scheme, No. 8 of the "London" Symphonies being the one selected. We are glad that the old master to whom Mozart and Beethoven were so deeply indebted was recognized. Some portions of that Symphony certainly recall the pigtail period, but the first and strongest movement is in many ways interesting.

The programme included Mr. Hamilton Harty's Tone-Poem 'With the Wild Geese,' and the performance under his direction was excellent. This work was produced at the last Cardiff Festival, and a second hearing confirms our first opinion that, in addition to skilful workmanship and effective scoring, the music shows higher qualities. Herr Bronislaw Huberman played the solo part of the Brahms Violin Concerto. In spite of refined technique and artistic phrasing, the interpretation was deficient in strength of tone and of will-power. This was especially noticeable in the Finale.

In the programme-book was inserted a notice that a Farewell Concert with an

interesting programme will be given in honour of Dr. Richter at Queen's Hall on Monday evening, April 10th. The London Symphony Orchestra will take part, and Dr. Richter himself will conduct the whole of the programme.

#### ÆOLIAN HALL.—Mr. Wesley Weyman's Liszt Recital.

A LISZT RECITAL given on Wednesday afternoon was announced as "in commemoration of the centenary" of the composer; "in anticipation" would have been a more suitable term. Anyhow, the programme was interesting, inasmuch as it included pieces not often heard, such as 'Bénédiction de Dieu dans la Solitude,' 'Funérailles,' and 'Sonnetto CXXIII. del Petrarca.' Further, it was free from those operatic fantasias which merely helped to spread the fame of the pianist. In Liszt's pianoforte music there is much that is attractive and highly poetical, yet at times he seems to have forgotten that the instrument, even under his wonderful hands, could not properly express what he felt. When playing, he must have listened to his music with his inner, not his outer ear.

The pianist of the afternoon, Mr. Wesley Weyman, who made his first appearance in England, has evidently studied Liszt's music closely. His technique is admirable, and he interpreted the various numbers with marked intelligence and rare feeling.

#### BECHSTEIN HALL.—Mr. Cyril Scott as Composer.

A CONCERT PROGRAMME devoted to the music of one composer may not be the wisest way of calling the attention of the public to his art-work, but it certainly is the most practical. Although such a concert was given by Mr. Cyril Scott on Wednesday evening, the programme was arranged so as to offer considerable variety.

Mr. Scott opened with his Second Pianoforte Suite (Op. 75). The 'Prélude' is effective, the 'Air Varié' interesting, but the final section, 'Introduction and Fugue,' is, except for a somewhat prolonged coda, the cleverest and most characteristic of all. Of a 'Talahassee Suite' for violin solo, extremely well rendered by Herr Efreim Zimbalist, the first two movements, 'Bygone Memories' and 'After Sundown,' were heard for the first time. In the former the vagueness of phrase and harmony creates an atmosphere most appropriate to the title: the second, in large measure diatonic, offers excellent contrast.

A number of delightful songs were sung with thought and feeling by Miss Jean Waterson and Mr. Theodore Byard. Some were old favourites; of the new ones, the 'Villanelle of the Poet's Road' and 'The New Moon,' with its light picturesque accompaniment, were remarkable for simplicity and daintiness.



## Musical Gossip.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR has expressed the hope that the valuable services rendered to music by Dr. Hans Richter will be publicly recognized. In any case, it must be, he says, a national recognition. As thousands of lovers of high-class music have enjoyed year by year the concerts given under the direction of the great conductor in various cities of Great Britain, there will surely be a speedy and hearty response to Sir Edward's wish.

MR. BENNO MOISEWITSCH gave a pianoforte recital at Bechstein Hall last Saturday afternoon and for his programme selected three sonatas. The first was Beethoven's in B flat (Op. 106), and, although the pianist is still very young, his rendering of the first three movements was remarkably good. In the final fugue, however, his desire to show how boldly he could face the music in which the composer has heaped up difficulties which have taxed the powers of the greatest pianists, led him to hurry through it. As in the fugue originally intended for the posthumous B flat Quartet, to which reference was recently made, so while this one was being composed, a struggle was evidently going on between head and heart, which ended in a victory for the former; of emotion there are, however, a few traces. Mr. Moiseiwitsch's reading of Liszt's Sonata in B minor was strong and brilliant. His programme ended with Brahms's Sonata in F minor (Op. 5).

THE CLASSICAL CONCERT SOCIETY's last concert took place at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme was devoted to Brahms. Earnest performances were given of the B flat Sextet and Pianoforte Quartet in G minor. Fräulein Wietrowetz was leader in the first, and Mr. Leonard Borwick pianist in the second.

AN autumn series of ten concerts is announced to take place on the following dates:—October 11th, 18th, and 25th, November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th, and December 13th. They are called simply "Concerts of Chamber Music." The term "Classical" has disappeared, so that the scheme promises to be more comprehensive, and therefore more interesting.

MR. LANDON RONALD will conduct next Friday the orchestral concert at the Guildhall School of Music, the first since he was appointed Principal.

MR. THOMAS QUINLAN has completed a scheme for the production of opera in the English language. He will start on October 2nd at the Royal Court Theatre, Liverpool, where Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" will be given in English for the first time. After visiting various important towns, he will go to Dublin for four weeks, immediately after which the company will sail for South Africa, and from there proceed to Australia.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.  
— London Symphony Orchestra, 3.30, Palladium.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
— National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.  
MON. Hugo Helms's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.  
— Mr. Howard Jones's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.  
— Miss Ellnor Lloyd's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
TUES. Messrs. Alfred Cortot and Jacques Thibaud's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 7, Eolian Hall.  
— M. Bronislaw Huberman's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.  
— Miss Helen Sealy's Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Mr. Marcel Thalberg's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
WED. Mr. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.  
— Madame Frickenhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
— Mr. Theodore Byard's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— New Symphony Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.  
THURS. Kathleen Chabot's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.  
— British Musicians' Pension Society (Richter Conductor), 8, Queen's Hall.  
— Miss Ella Spravka's Matinée, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.  
— Madame Lala Mysz-Ginsiner's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
FRI. Mr. Frank Hutchens's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Mr. Wesley Weyman's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
SAT. Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.  
— Dr. Ethel Smyth's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

## THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S.—*A Fool There Was: a Play in Three Acts.* By Porter Emerson Browne.

LURID is the only term which seems aptly to describe this piece. It is melodrama in excelsis and has for its central figure a Circe who in the shamelessness with which she lures her victims to their ruin leaves her classical counterpart far behind. America, which claims to do so many things on the biggest of scales, has certainly in this case beaten our own novelette-writers at their own game of picturing in high colours the langours and horrors of vice.

It is odd to think that Mr. Kipling should have inspired the transatlantic author to this effort! It happened in this way. Once upon a time Mr. Kipling wrote some lines about "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair," and a "fool" who for the sake of these sacrificed wife and child and fame and honour. Mr. Browne has composed a play round this fable, quoting the verses in the course of his story, and driving home every point with consistent over-emphasis.

The hero is wonderfully fortunate in wife, friend, and girl-baby till he meets his siren on board a liner. Then a glance, a smile, the dropping of a rose, and the man is enthralled for once and all by a beautiful fiend who only a moment before has driven a lover to suicide. She insists on her deck-chair being placed on the very spot where this poor wretch shot himself, and has all her battery of charms ready for the next comer before the blood has been wiped away from the floor.

When once "the husband" and "the woman" have met, what scenes of passion ensue between the pair, she luring him with inviting lips and mocking laughter, and pelting him with red rose leaves; he drinking spirits neat to drown his conscience, and expressing loathing amid his drunken caresses! Nor is vice allowed always to usurp the stage, even to point a moral; virtue, too, has its innings in the person of the husband's friend and the long speeches which he delivers as the advocate of morality.

Then comes the closing tableau—fit climax of such a tale. Not all the eloquence of the friend, not all the angelic sweetness of wife and child, can woo back the sinner to home and happiness. Once more Circe has only to smile and stretch out her arms, only to murmur, "Kiss me!" and lean back with outstretched throat, for her lover to succumb. But he revolts at last and makes a rush to strangle her, and then, in the midst of the struggle, falls dead at her feet.

Miss Katharine Kaelred, specially brought from America for the occasion, makes a picturesque Siren, and has

moments of intensity and some haunting peals of laughter. Mr. Frank Cooper works desperately hard in the part of the husband, Mr. Charles Bryant delivers the friend's rhetoric with great spirit; and Miss Margaret Halstan acts the wife very prettily. But it is an ungrateful business for players to be interpreting a piece which the audience can hardly take seriously.

PLAYHOUSE.—*One of the Dukes: a Play in Three Acts.* By George Pleydell.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE ought to be kinder to himself and insist on giving himself better parts. It seems a shame that an actor of his piquant personality and exceptional gifts should be condemned, for instance, as he is just now at the Playhouse, to figure as a zany of a peer who has not even nice taste, but merely a vague amiability, to excuse his stupidity. That this impecunious Duke of Rye causes plenty of laughter of the empty, spasmodic sort as he potters about with his bassoon and talks vacuously about his love-affairs or anticipates the time when, owing to the failure of his one supply of water, a garden well, he will no longer be able to have a bath, may be freely admitted; Mr. Maude, with his keen sense of humour, sees to that. There is, too, something ludicrous about a man who has nothing but his title to offer a bride being morbidly insistent that his future wife shall have nothing sham about her. But good form surely should prevent even a duke from giving away his former sweethearts in conversation, and explaining how the sea washed away one girl's complexion and a bramble snatched off another charmer's curls, while in a third case a shapely figure yielded to the point of an alpenstock. Granted that with that half-melancholy, half-droll manner Mr. Maude can always assume, such confessions as these divert the audience hugely for the moment, there is no avoiding the suspicion that they make the Duke little short of a cad. That the actor who is associated with so many instances of stage chivalry and self-sacrifice should be asked to descend to this level is a little disconcerting to the audience, and unfair to him, especially as the author seems to imagine his Duke to be the best of good fellows.

The piece has only one redeeming scene. That occurs at the bottom of a well—the well of the Duke's which is slowly drying up, and there is no justification for the place except that the playwright will have it so. In this scene we see the hero and the inevitable American heiress who has promised to marry him swaying about in a rickety cradle and unable for a time to return to the surface. They have come down to find an engagement ring which the girl has purposely thrown down because she wishes to break off the match; yet she cannot do so and save her fortune, for her father's will made forfeiture the penalty of her jilting an accepted lover. A very short experience of the Duke has taught her that she likes his cousin better,

and his brief underground trip somehow induces her fiancé to let her off. Really, however, the love-troubles of Maxine, sweet girl though she is, do not give us any concern. But it is delicious to hear Mr. Maude as the Duke groaning in the dark, "Oh, why isn't there a telephone?" and vowing many rash vows of how he will act if only he may see the light again. Miss Alexandra Carlisle looks a picture as usual, and plays some love-scenes pleasantly with Mr. Allan Aynesworth. But these do not happen in the well, and it is just the Duke's antics in the well which save the new piece from failure.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS will give the first of their series of six performances at the Court Theatre on Monday afternoon, May 8th, when they will present three new one-act plays: 'Jack and Jill and a Friend,' by Miss Cicely Hamilton; 'In the Work-house,' a realistic scene by Mrs. H. W. Nevinston; and 'The First Actress,' by Miss Christopher St. John, in which Miss Ellen Terry will appear.

THE POETRY SOCIETY has arranged a special matinee of 'Atalanta in Calydon' on April 4th, the eve of Swinburne's birthday, by Miss Elsie Fogerty's company. Special efforts are being made to secure an adequate chorus.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN will have ready early in April 'The Shakespeare Revival and the Stratford-on-Avon Movement,' by Miss Mary Neal and Mr. Reginald Buckley, with an Introduction by Mr. F. R. Benson. Appendixes will be furnished by the organizing secretary of the Festival Association.

A VERY successful performance of Marlowe's 'Faust' has taken place at Essen. The text used was that of 1604, translated by Morsbach and Repp. The staging of the play was that of Shakespeare's time. It will be remembered that last year the same 'Faust' was acted by the students of Göttingen.

M. EDMOND ROSTAND has planned a translation of Goethe into French, beginning with 'Goetz' and 'Tasso.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. W.—N. B.—W. M.—D. C.—J. S. T.—Received.

M. R.—Not within our scope.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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**REPLIES:**—Queen Elizabeth's Statue in the Royal Exchange—Mozart's Works—Diokens: "Shallabalah"—"Gentleman": "Armiger"—Treherne: Rimes to "Joy"—Capt. Cook Memorials—Day Family—"Siligo"—Authors Wanted—"Casabianca"—"Die in beauty"—Scarborough Spa—"When she was good"—Gordon = Arbuthnot—Montagu Drake—St. Mark's, North Audley Street—"The Old Mogul"—Ear-piercing—Royal Hospital, Chelsea—"Terra susanna"—Shersons of Ellet Craig—Coroner of the Verge—Hampshire Map—"To the West!"—Last Mail Coach—"Big Ben"—Elephant in Heraldry—Julia Pastrana—Pyrrhus's Toe—Rev. H. M. Sherwood—Baron de Staël—Sir W. Romney—Freeman—Cecil Howard—Queen's Regiment.

**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—"About Edwin Drood"—Dodsley's Collection of Poetry—"The Book of Decorative Furniture."

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**LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (March 18) CONTAINS—**

**NOTES:**—Totell, Sir Antony St. Leger, and John Harington—The Arrest of Louis XVI.—Gray's 'Elegy'—Reform of the Calendar—Flood Superstitions—"I fega"—White Meats: Wigs: Afternooning—In Black and White—Cadie=Caddie.

**QUERIES:**—Terrace—"Secular trees"—"Sedulous ape"—"Seekers"—Macaulay's Allusions—Bedfordshire Epitaphs: Rev. Robert Smyth—Geffery le Bakester de Loffithe—Book Inscriptions—"Waverley": Departed Hero and the Sun's Lingering Light—Plaistow and its Products—Sonnets by Rafael—Miles Gale—Murder on Gad's Hill in 1661—Early English Bookbindings—Battle of Barnet—Dogs on Brasses and Stone Effigies—Double Dedications—Emperor and Painter—Thomas Jenner—The Lords Smeaton and Smeaton Family—Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert—Sandy Mackaye in 'Alton Locke'—Hertford Street—Historic Fires in Ancient Rome—H.M.S. Pactolus—Meg Dods and 'The Cook and Housewife's Manual.'

**REPLIES:**—London Gunsmiths—"Almighty Dollar"—Smallpox and the Stars—Gracious Street=Gracechurch Street—Bar "Sinister"—Crevequer of Bereford—Lamb, Burton, and Spiera—"Cackling clouts": "Carpillions": "Gainshot": "Sufflee"—Sweetapple Surname—"Owns": "Blithering"—'A Voice from the Bush'—Canons, Middlesex—Mansel Family—Thomas James Thackeray—Baptismal Scarf—Pawper or Pauper Bird—William Mears—Arnolfini Family—"Les Arrivants"—Litany: Spitting and Stamping the Feet—Thomas Morris-Jones—Mother's Maiden Name as Children's Surname—Pitt's Letter on Superstition.

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